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AN

Easie, certaine, and perfect method, to cure and preuent the *Spanish sicknes.*

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Wherby the learned and skilfull Chirurgian may heale a great many other diseases.

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Compiled by *Peter Lowe, Arellian*: Doctor in the Faculty of Chirurgy in Paris; & Chirurgian ordinary to *Henry* the fourth, the most Christian King of Fraunce and Nauarre.

AT LONDON,
Printed by *Iames Roberts*. Anno *Dom.* 1596.

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Domini 1596.

TO THE RIGHT HONOVrable *Robert Deuorax*, Earle of Essex, Vicount Heresford, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter. &c. *Peter Lowe* wisheth good successe in all his woorthie enterprises, and high attempts.

ALthough (right honorable) this Treatise be far dissonant from your studies, yet I haue emboldened my selfe to let it passe, vnder your honourable patronage, for by Gods assistance, I intend heereafter to publish diuers other Bookes of Chirurgie, all which shall bee shrouded vnder your honourable shield, and protection, in regard of your manifold curtesies, and liberalitie to all Strangers bountifully extended, whereof you cease not euery day to giue experiment, but especially in respect of your honours valiant prowesse, and rare Martiall exploits in ayding my dread Soueraigne, & Maister, the most victorious King of France, so that in honoring him, I must loue you, and for your heroicall vertues, admire your wisedome, and courage, in prosecuting all venterous, and hard attempts: as lately hath beene experimented to the terror of the Enemie, peaceable welfare of this Realme, and immortall fame vnto you, & your posteritie for euer. Then forasmuch as the dedication heereof, cannot bring, any addition of credite vnto you, but rather, be the more acceptable, vnder the tytle of your honourable patronage, most humbly with my selfe, I present the same vnto your honours good lyking, as one, that daylie intermitteth not, to wish the aduauncement of your honourable estate.

Your Honours in all dutie
most affectionate,

Peter Lowe.

TO THE COVRTEOVS Reader.

GEntle Reader, I haue taken some paines in making thys booke, to doe the sicke pleasure, and the whole profit, that thereby the diseased may recouer theyr health, and sound men may preserue themselues from thys maladie. And albeit that diuers heretofore of sundry Nations, haue published Treatises of this subiect, whereby at this present many coppies are extant, so it may seeme superfluous to reiterate the same: yet seeing I by mine owne diligent practise, and conference with learned men in this matter, haue found out, diuers waies to cure this disease, more easie, certaine, and speedy, then hath been put in vre by any of this age, and that learned Artists, and skilfull Practitioners in all ages, haue written their seuerall iudgements, almost vpon euery particuler subiect, I thought it pertinent and necessary for the aduauncement of knowledge, and ease of many afflicted with this maladie, to impart my skill herein, for the better instruction of the Common-wealth. For as this disease is dispersed throughout all Nations, Prouinces, Cities, townes, and priuate houses, yea, & so many kindes thereof daily increased and multiplyed, whereby men that know the nature of the maladie, complexion of the Patient, age, season, climate, and other circumstances in the like case considered, are of necessitie many times vrged to varie from the common cure, and for the better extirpation of newe sorts hereof, to deuise, vse and apply, new remedies: so it is needfull, for the behoose of the weale publique, enlargement of knowledge, and acquitall of euery mans particuler dutie, whereby he is bound so much as in him lyeth, to aduaunce and further the Common-wealth, to publish his experience, in, and touching the premisses. The foresayd reasons mooning mee there-vnto, I haue set forth to the view and reading of al men, such knowledge herein, as by long studie and experience I haue gotten: to the intent that a further learning might be added to the Artists skill, and such as haue no learning at all, may be instructed, without any other teaching. As in this subiect I haue manifested my cunning for your benefit, so I purpose hereafter, (if GOD prolong my dayes with happie successe,) to make you partakers of my labour in the whole course of Chirurgerie, and my Booke *De partu multimm*: by whose helpe, I doubt not, but many women shall ease, & shorten their course in trauaile. And thus (gentle Reader) I wish your furtherance of knowledge, both in this, and all other needfull Arts.

P. L.

THE PROEM.

IT is a poynt knowne of all the Philosophers, and confirmed by their common consent, that the vse and practise of euery Arte, is better and of more excellencie, then the simple speculation and contemplation of the same; as that for the which all rules & precepts of Sciences are ordained, and to the which they are referred, as to the chiefe end: the which may more amply appeare by Aristotle, *Primo Ethicorum; et pri. Topicorum*, & diuers other Phylosophers, throughout their whole works: For amongst all humane Arts, the practise of Girurgerie is the most excellent and profitable, forsomuch as it preserueth man in health and good constitution of bodie, in preuenting sicknesses to come, by meet & fit medicins; and beeing sick, doth restore him againe to the forme estate, which (if it were not seene vnto by the skilfull and expert Chirurgian) would tend to the dissolution & destruction of nature. The naturall inclination and disposition of man, by the gift of other humane Sciences, is onelie bettered and made more prompt. As for example, Logick furnisheth nature, & teacheth to reason well: Rethorick to speake eloquently; the Law sheweth the way to maintaine possessions purchased, and to recouer that whereof men are defrauded. These gifts are in great estimation amongst men: but in respect and comparison of life it selfe, which by the learned Chirurgian is maintained and prolonged, diseases, and maladies cured, they are of little account or value. For what auaileth it vnto a man to bee a cunning Astrologian, a learned Lawyer, rich and mightie, yea, a Monarch of the whole world, and in the meane time haue no ioy, nor pleasure thereof, by reason that he is daily vexed with cruell paine, and deadly torments of maladies, ready euery howre to giue vp the ghost? Is not man then greatly beholding vnto Phisick and Chirurgerie? The vse whereof, causeth him to enioy and gather the profit of all other worldly Sciences.

Heereof it proceedeth, that *Aesculapius*, *Apollo*, and other inuentors of our Art, haue euer (for the excellencie of that Science) beene deified and esteemed for Gods, meaning thereby, that like as diuine Authors doe farre exceede worldly inuentors, so this Art found out by the Gods, is worthy to be preferred by man, to all other worldly Sciences. For this cause the Greeke Poet *Homer*, doth prefer the professors of this Art, to all other professors, how excellent soeuer they be. Heerevpon, I being mooued by the former reasons, & loue that I beare to the Common-wealth, I intend to intreate of a disease, whose cure pertayneth to the Arte of Chirurgerie, commonlie called the disease of Spaine or Naples. The more generall the disease is, and incident to all Nations, the greater ought the carefull diligence of the expert Chirurgian be, to preuent and cure that maladie. Nature, by reason of appetite and inclination to carnall copulation, doth argue (the more is the pitty) the vniuersall raigne and common infection, of this contagious disease, throughout all Nations, Cities, and Townes. Therefore, he that would prescribe an easie, perfect, and true way to cure this disease, should greatly benefit the Publique weale, in preseruing the life of an infinite number of people, who vndeseruedly, by infection from others, are greeuously oppressed, with this detestable maladie. Now, by daily and long practise, & conference with men of learning in this matter, I haue found out diuers remedies and medicins, neuer sette forth by any before this time. Neuertheles, to make my worke more perfect, I will first intreate of the ordinarie cures practized by others, which diuers men, haue written in diuers manners, to the great hurt of the Patient, and discredite of the Chirurgian, not knowing the true cure, which is the cause that manie make a miserable end of their life, which shall appeare to the diligent Reader in this my Treatise following.

The first Chapter of the definition of the Spanish sicknes.

THIS Spanish sicknes, is one indisposition against nature, bred cheefely by carnall copulation, & contagion ioyned with venenositie, as saith *Ioh. Sueffanus*. Of it may be defined, to be an euill intemperature, hote and dry in the liuer & vaines, as saith *Francantianus*, yet more dry then hote, and therefore of more difficill curation: but because that euill temperature may be without matter, and in processe

of time with matter and solution of continuitie, the which penetrateth and corrodeth the secret parts of men and women, with certaine pustulls in the head and forehead, with other externall parts of the body, which in time cause greefes in the night, hardnes on ỹ bones, (we call them Tophes or Nodosities) with corruption both of the bones, and other spermatick parts: yet this chaunceth oftenest in the secret parts of men, because they bee laxe and soft, and therefore easie to receiue infection: as also, because it doth enter into the capacitie of the Matrix, whereof for the most part, proceedeth the originall of this disease. Thys part being infected with that venim, it entereth into the little vaines, and afterwarde into the great, and lastly into the liuer, where it changeth the naturall temperature, and so infecteth all the members, corrupting the naturall humors in the liuer, which should passe for the nourishment of the whole body: which if they be very vehement, & byting, they ingender aboundance of externall vlcers and pustls, falling of haire, both of head, browes, and beard: griefe in the ioynts, head, leggs, and armes, with diuers euill accidents, according to the varietie of the humor: yet chiefely in the night, and at such times as the humor is accustomed to make his paroxismes and motions, which is most commonly betwixt 3. of the clock in the after-noone, and 9. at night, as ye shall heare at length in our Chirurgie in the Chapter of humors.

The second Chapter of the originall and names of the Spanish sicknes.

THere are diuers learned men of diuers opinions, and for the most part, doubtfull, of the originall of this disease. Amongst whom the Theologians be of opinion, & hold it for a *Maxime*, that for error commeth punition, and for sin, death: and for this they thinke, that GOD doth send it, for a scourge to the people for whordome.

There are also many famous Authors, that haue written of diuers strange sicknesses, which diuers times haue happened in Italie, Fraunce, and other Countries, like as wee see sometimes in our owne Country: the originall whereof are vnknowne vnto vs. But generally according to their opinion, we may (no doubt) attribute the originall of all diseases vnto the indignation of God, as the first cause, who recompenceth euery man according to his works. For to refraine the filthy lusts of men and women, God hath permitted thys sicknes to raigne among them, as a punishment for sinne: like as we see in the 6. of Exodus, that he cõmaunded *Moses* to cast powder in the ayre, in the presence of *Pharao*, to the effect, the beasts and people of Egipt, should be punished and afflicted with Apostums and Vlcers, for their sinnes and disobedience. But because I will not intermedle holy things with prophane, I will not insist further in this matter. The Astrologians are of opinion, that it commeth and hath the originall from the influence of the starres, and eclipses of the Sunne: as chaunced at that time, in the Ile of *Calecute*, when and where it began. There are others that think it to be ingendered of a Fornicator and a Lepre, in the West Indies, Anno Dom. 1490. The most probable of all, is the opinion of the Spanish Historiographers, and also diuers other learned men that haue written of the same: who doe report, that it was brought among the Christians, after ỹ natiuitie of our Lord, 1492. by a Spaniard called *Christophorus Columbus*, with many other Spanyards, accompanied with some women, who came from the new found Iles occidentalls. For this sicknes is as common, or rather riser amongst them, then any other disease with vs, and doth infect, as contagious sicknesses doe among vs. So diuers Souldiers were infected, who after their returne, not onely infected their owne Country, but also diuers others. Anno 1493: in the Moneth of December, (as *Nicholaus Leonitius* reporteth, writing of thys disease) when King *Charles* the viij. of Fraunce besieged Naples with a puissant Armie, where hee remained certaine Moneths, some of the Spanyards came to him, of the which *Christophorus Columbus* was chiefe, and spred this pernitious seed, and termed it the Indian sicknes, which, hath had his course since, not onely amongst the Spanyards, who call it the Italian sicknes, but also among the Italians, who call it the maladie of Naples, not without cause: for it began first to florish in Naples. Amongst the Frenchmen it is called the Spanish sickneſſe, in England the great pocks, in Scotland the Spanish Pleas, and that for two causes, the one, be-

cause

cauſe it began firſt amongſt the Spanyards: the other, becauſe when the infection ſpreadeth firſt forth in the body, it is like vnto red ſpots, called flea-bitings. Some call it the vnder foote, becauſe that infection often cõmeth by treading with the bare foote vpon the ſpettle of the diſeaſed with this contagion. There are ſome ignorant malicious people, who call it the French ſicknes, without any cauſe or reaſon. The moſt part call it the Venerian ſicknes, becauſe moſt commonly, it proceedeth of the act of *Venus*. Some call it *Pudendagra*, becauſe in many people it breedeth firſt in thoſe parts in both ſexes. Now it may be called generall ſicknes, becauſe it is generally ſpred throughout all the world: but for that theſe things, concerning the originall and names, are not greatly materiall, I wil paſſe thẽ ouer, and onely ſhew thoſe things that are moſt neceſſarie for the true curing of this ſickneſs; declaring firſt the cauſe. For not knowing the cauſe, it is impoſſible to find out proper remedies for the cure, ſeeing in all diſeaſes, the cauſe muſt firſt be taken away, or elſe the true cure cannot enſue.

The third Chapter, of the cauſes of the Spaniſh ſicknes.

HAuing intreated of the definition and originall of this maladie, nowe it followeth to ſhew the cauſes of the ſame, which are eyther externall or internall. The externall conſiſt not onely in things manifeſt, but alſo in occult and hidden thinges, which lye as you haue heard in the former Chapter. Heere we will content vs to ſay onely, that this maladie proceedeth cheefely from the act of *Venus*, whẽ men haue to doe with women polluted with that infection, though ſometimes it be but ſmall. For by reaſon that the compoſition of the ſecret parts of both ſexe, are compoſed of rare fleſh, and ſpongious, it happeneth by the frication they are eaſily heated and rarified, and ſo the ſooner infected. And for thys cauſe, thoſe that doe the act ſoone, are not ſo eaſilie infected, as thoſe who are long in doing, by reaſon that the long heate dooth extenuate thoſe parts. Likewiſe they which haue the skin cleane of their ſecret parts, take not ſo eaſilie the maladie as others, becauſe beeing alwaies vncouered, it is not ſo tender and delicate, and therefore not ſo apt to receiue infection. It proceeds alſo by lying in vncleane lynnen, by wearing the garments of them which are infected, and by lying with ſuch as haue any ſpyces of it. So that we ſee many by that meanes infected, without any company of women. Moreouer, it proceedes alſo by ſucking the Nurſe any way diſeaſed with this ſicknes, by drinking after them which haue Vlcers in their throat, by kiſſing or receiuing the breath of ſuch as are infected, and by ſitting on the priuie after them, & ſometimes by treading bare-footed on the ſpettle of thoſe which haue beene long corrupted. Wherupon I will ſette downe mine owne experience, as followeth. I ſaw, Anno 1539. in Monſier *Coiutret* his houſe, Principall of the facultie of Chirurgery in Paris, the number of 26. men, women, and children, infected, which were ſent vnto him by the Iuſtice, to diſcouer from whence came the originall of it, becauſe it was thought, that one infant did infect all the reſt: Whoſe Parents and Nurſe being both cleane, made the cauſe more difficult to be found out. Yet by diligent enquirie, the infection was found to haue his beginning frõ the Midwife, who of a long time had been infected with that diſeaſe, and by receiuing ỹ child, infected it, by firſt breathing vpon the ſame, as beeing tender & delicate, ſo the more eaſie to receiue ſuch infection. Thereafter ſucking the Nurſe, did infect her, and ſundry other Nurſes, one after another, who by giuing ſuck to other chyldren, did infect them, and finally, the children did infect their Parents. So it was prooued, that by that chylde, there were infected to the number of threeſcore, leſſe and more: which perſons I ſaw, & cured the moſt part of them my ſelfe. I haue knowne diuers to haue been infected onely by kiſſing, of which nũber I haue healed one in Paris, who was infected by kiſſing a young Gentleman a ſuror of hers, who had Vlcers in his throat, proceeding from the ſame diſeaſe, in ſuch ſort, that ſhortly after all her hayre did fall, with externall paine of the ioynts, whom I healed, with the help of God and my confection. The ſaid Gentlewoman afore her comming to me, dyd infect ſundry chyldren, by lying, kiſſing, and drinking with them. Some infected onely by drinking with thoſe that were infected afore, as you haue heard: ſo that

it behoues vs to refraine familiar frequentation with such people. I cured also a Gentlewoman in Paris, of a great Family, a virgin (as I found by my visitation) which was infected with thys disease: the cause whereof I found to haue come by sitting on a Priuie after an infected person. Likewise I healed a boy in Paris of the age of 15. yeeres, who was infected by going bare-foote vpon his Masters spettle.

Gallen sayth, *Lib. de Febribus, cap. tertio*, that it is daungerous to accompany those that be in a consumption and stincking breath'd, and those that bee infected with the Plague, Leprosie, and such other sicknes which come by contagion, as thys doth. Many others I haue seene, which for briefenes I will omit. Now let vs come to the internall cause of this malady, which is corrupted meats, that doe ingender a putred flegmaticke nurature, or a burnt mellancholy; as diuers sorts of hearbs, roots, fishes, fruites, with such lyke rotten foode, where-with the French Army was nourished at Naples, where thys malady began first to be knowne among Christians. Yet will I not affirme, that the flegmatick or mellancholick humor is the onely cause of thys disease, but also other humors: yet the neerer that mens complexions approch to the flegmatick, the apter they are to receiue thys infection; which ought to be obserued. For we see fewer Chollerick or Sanguins infected with thys dysease then the Mellancholick or Flegmatick: likewise more difficult to be cured, as we finde ordinarily by our experience. VVherein we must note, that after the Flegmatick complexion, followeth the Mellancholick, next the Sanguine, last of all the Chollerick, the which in deed is least altered, because among all the humors, it simbolizeth least with the sayd Pituitous humor. The humor so altered and corrupted, dooth actually let the action, eyther animall, vitall, or naturall: or two of them together, or all the three, as well generally throughout all the body, as particularly in one member, as ordinarily happeneth in such dyseases. Some are of opinion, that it commeth of the imbecilitie of the vitall spirits, and naturall, like as somtyme wee see by experience. I knew, (when I vvas Chirurgian ordinary to the French and Spanish Regiment in Paris,) that 35. souldiers had carnally to doe wyth a woman infected, yet of the sayde 35. onely seauen were infected with the fore-said woman; which seauen were cold and weake men of complexion, and long in performing that act: the rest were hote and robust, soone dispatching the act, hauing the faculty strong to withstand the venim; and for this reason they were not infected therewith. Diuers such accidents haue I known. *Fallopius* is of the opynion, that the cause of thys infection, commeth often of the passion of the minde: for when a woman loueth not that man shee hath to doe with, she heateth not her selfe, but lieth quietly, and so thrusteth not forth the venim, as some whores doe. In this I thinke it a manifest occasion, that some bunglers and olde men, are not so commonly infected, as some young men, albeit they haue all to doe with one woman: because also old men are dry, hauing the skin hard, the Gland therefore not so easie to receiue venim, as yee haue heard. In lyk manner women very common, gyue not so easily thys euill, as other women, who are lesse infected, and not so common. The cause is, that common women take not so great pleasure, because they beeing accustomed night and day to exercise venerie, do not excitat the humor so much as the other, who take greater pleasure therein, by reason that they vse not the act so often. I haue often knowne men infected therewith, who haue beene extreamly well loued of the woman, by reason she tooke pleasure with him, and so the vertue expultrixe was the stronger to put forth ỹ which was venomous, to the great hurt of the man. All these occasions doe infect many, which infection, if it remaine any space in the body, sheweth certaine signes, as ye shall heare in the Chapter of signes.

The fourth Chapter of the differences of the Spanish sickness.

THE originall, and cause of this disease beeing knowne, it followeth to intreate of the differences of the same: touching the which we must vnderstand, that it is somtime gentle, and molesteth nothing, other whiles by little infection it doth sodainly augment, and come to the state of the maladie: somtime they passe many moneths and yeares, before it be knowne, eyther to the infected or to the Chirurgian, somtime

time it occupieth onely the liuer, and consequently the vaines, somtime it is spread ouer all the body, so that the hart and braines are somtime vexed with great accidents, according to the varietie of the venim, and of the body wherein it happeneth, sometime with great simptoms, somtime small. That, which occupieth the haire of the head, beard, & browes, without any feeling and hurting of the body, is the most simple sort. The second kind is worse, which occupieth the skin with little spots, which waxe greater, somtime red, somtime yellow, which cannot be well extinguished, except that the roote of the sicknes be taken away. The third kind is greater, the which not onely maketh little spots, but also Pustulles, and Tubercules, first, in the temples, forehead, and head, thereafter through the whole body, these are round and dry without matter Purulent, yet in time, if they be neglected, they increase, and become vlcers Virulens, and sordides chiefely about the throat, nose, and sundament, because these places are more tender, and therefore so much the more easie to be vlcered. The fourth kind is that which is infixed in the ioynts and naturall parts, which makes great dolour, somtime spasme and contraction of one member, or of diuers members together. The fifth kind is that which makes such relaxation, that paralize followes in one member, or generally taketh away the motion of the whole body. The sixth kind, is when it is inueterated, so that it possesseth and corrupteth the solide and firme parts, as bones, sinewes, membrans, and tendons. The seauenth kind is that which causeth dislocation of one, or diuers articles. The eight kind is that which maketh such corruption & fracture in the midst of the bones, somtime accompanyed with Herpes, and Darters furfurous, of the which some appeare in the soles of the feete, some in the head, some in the hands, and some through all the body. The ninth kind is that which occupieth diuers parts of ths head with extreame paine, but chiefely in the night, somtime with alteration of the scull. The tenth kind is that which causeth deafenes with difficultie of smelling, and also ablation of the fiue sences naturals. The eleauenth causeth leprosie, which is incurable. The twelueth kind is, when the sicke becommeth Ethick, & dyes in a consumption. There are a number of others differences of this disease: *Antonius Musa* sayth, that there are two hundreth thirtie and foure kinds, but these which I haue set downe, are the most common, vnder the which all the rest are comprehended. Furthermore, we must vnderstand, that when this disease doth degenerate into leprosie, it happeneth in those, who often times haue been vndiscreetly handled by ignorant persons, and when the body is ill prepared, eyther by intemperancie of lyse or otherwise. VVhen it doth degenerate into a consuming Feauer and doth become Ethick, which the Latines call *Tabid*, and that it is neere the noble parts, it happeneth in those that haue beene often handled onely by Sudorfficks, and dry nouriture, as many ignorant persons doe, thinking to drie vp the euill humors that way, and so drie vp the humor radicall, which of necessitie causeth the patient to become Ethick.

The fifth Chapter of the signes of the Spanish sickness.

THE signes of this disease doe commonly follow the temperature of the body diseased. As if a person of the Sanguine temperature be infected, such a one shall haue ordinarily paine and heauines in the head, but chiefely in the forehead, and rootes of the eyes, in the necke, and shoulders, in the arme, and often times in all the articles, great pulsation in the temples, appetite to vomit, with dulnes of the fiue naturall sences, lassitude of all the body, chiefely, when the partie sleepeth, and after sleepe the mouth clammie, the vaines of the eyes red, vlcers sordids both in the secrets and other parts of the body, with inflamation and rednes diuers pustulles in the head, face, and neck, and somtimes through all the body, (which for the most part are red, and inflamed) great aboundance, of sweat, very ill sauours, the vrine very red and thicke, great paine at such time, as the humor Sanguine raigneth, which is from three in the morning, till nine, as ye may see in our Chirurgie in the Chapter of humors. If he, who is infected with this sicknes, be of the humor bilious or Chollerick, he shall haue great drought with want of appetite, punctions throgh all his body like points of needles, paine in the right side of the head, the body becommeth leane, the face and eyes euill coloured, the mouth euill tasted, falling

of haire through all the body, with aboundance of drie pustulles, which are more plentifull in these two humors, than in the other two, by reason, that these humors be more liquid, and so passe more easilie from the centre to the circumference of the body. He hath vlcers virulent in diuers parts of the body, chiefely in the yard, codds, and roofe of the mouth and throat, great paine at such time as the humor chollerick raigneth, which is from nine in the morning, till three in the after-noone. If the patient be of temperature pituitous, or phlegmatick, he shall haue paine with heauines of the hinder part of the head, neck, armes, and legs, in all the articles, and ioynts, dimnes of sight, little appetite, little drought, great coldnes in the head and stomack, debilitie of the parts neruons, trembling palsie, with attraction of some parts of the body, the mouth homide and clammie, the face and extremities swelled, great aboundance of white pustuls without itch, so that the phlegme be not salt. If the phlegme be salt, there happen Serpins and impetigines, which we call commonlie Dortors furfurons, or crustous chiefely in the hands, and soles of the feete, and in the head, and somtimes in all the parts of the body: also great vlcers euill coloured, large, and hard round about, oftentimes Tophes and Nodosities on the bones, great paine at such time, as the humor raigneth, which is from three in the after-noone vntill nine. If the patient be of the humor mellancholike, eyther by nature, or accident, he shall haue paine in the left side of the head, also in his shoulders heauines in all the body, debilitie of the stomack. The body becommeth leane, or at the least some part of it, all the body is euill coloured, but chiefely those parts which are most infected with it, vnsauorie tast in the mouth, falling of haire, the pustls be hard and deepe but fewe in numher, many vlcers, and Canchors in diuers parts, swelling of the bones in the head, but especially in the forehead, hemerands, deficultie of vrine, with astrection of the belly, the sleepe is intercepted with great dolour, at such time as the humor gouerns, which is from nine at night, vntill three at morning. These be the signes simple, and particulerly for the knowledge of this sicknes according to euery humor: to the end that euery one may haue better & more easie knowledge of this disease, I will set downe certaine generall signes, by the which ye may knowe the person to be infected, oft what complexion so euer he be. The first, and most common is hard vlcers in the secret parts of both sex, swellings in the flanke called vsually Bobons or Apostumes virulens, running of the raines, voyding an infected humor, which proceeds from the kernels, called by the Latines *Prostata* and *Parastata*, dolours of the head, legs, armes, and shoulders, chiefely in the ioynts, accompanied with swelling and hardnes, running along the Muskels, Nerues, Tendons, Periostе, and other parts Neruonse, in such sort that the sicke is out of patience, so that he can neyther rest, walke, sleepe, nor lift his arme to his head. And this happeneth somtime in one part, somtime in diuers, also vlcers in the mouth and throat, with difficultie of swelling, pustules about the forehead, which we call commonly the golden crowne, likewise in the rootes of the haire, and all ouer the head. More-ouer, in the Emunstoires of the noble parts, as also other parts glandulous, and humids, and somtime ouer the whole body, falling of the haire of the head, beard, browes, and eye-lids, defluxion on the eyes, corruption of the teeth, and the pallet of the mouth. Somtime the whole vnula is consumed, so that the diseased speake alway in the nose, and and sometime there is distention of the Periost, which is the membran that couers the bones vniuersally. Furthermore, somtime the patient is drousie, yet cannot sleepe, chiefely at such time of the night when the humor is in motion, the which happeneth rather at that time then at any other, for two causes, the first, because the humor is most commonlie cold as the night is, the second because the poares are closed in the night, so that the euill humor doth not voyd, which by the opening of ỹ poares in the day doe purge. Yet al these signes doe not happen to euery diseased person, nor yet in this order as you haue heard, for some appeare in one part, some in others, and in diuers persons sooner then in others, which falleth out according to the temperature of the diseased. Often times there is but a fewe of these tokens found together, and therefore it behoueth to haue good iudgement. As for example, if there be vlcers in the yeard, being hard at the roote, and not deminishing by any application of particuler remedies, the malady is to be suspected. Likewise

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the running of the raines, and heate of vrine, accompanied with diuers accidents, as particuler conuulsion, chiefely in the night, where there is erection of the yeard. More-ouer, vlcers in the necke of the bladder, in all the which if ordinary remedies doe not extinguish the venim, they are to be suspected, as also tumors in the flanke, called Bubones which if they sticke inward without breaking forth, they are euill. And in all these things I find no sure remedie, but from the particuler cure, to the generall. Yet somtime men may haue this disease not hauing any of these tokens aboue mentioned, sauing only little vlcers of a small breadth, somtimes on the thighs, or on the codds, likewise women in the paps, and children in the fundament. Therefore in all these things there is required a good iudgement, to consider the qualities and nature of such vlcers, and to dresse them after the mnaner, which yee shall vnderstand heereafter.

The sixth Chapter of the prognostick of the Spanish sickness.

HAuing spoken of the tokens present and past of this disease, we must likewise speake of the Future, to the effect that we may iudge of the cure, in what time it may be helpt, or whether it be incurable. First then, wee must consider that eyther the sicknes is recent, or inueterate: if it be recent with fewe simptomes externall, as Pustulles, falling of the haire, some vlcers in the secret parts, accompanied with great paine on the shoulders and articles. In this case, if the person be young, of good constitution, and the time conuenient, like as in spring-time, or Sommer, then thou mayst prognostick that the true cure may easily follow, by vsing of such familier and easie remedies, as ye shall heare in the cure. But if of long time, for great dolor, the members be retired, except that great remedies be vsed with great discretion, they remaine so. If it be old, inueterate with many simtomes, like as great dolors of all sorts, as in the head, shoulders, and articles, Tophes and Nodosities, with corruption of the bones, and vlcers maligne in diuers parts, the bodie extenuate and imbecill, and of euill temperature, full of euill humors, and scabbs of diuers sorts, like vnto leprosie, and hath beene often cured, which happeneth through the ignorance of them, who take vpon them to cure the same, vsing onely one remedie, which is rubbing with quick siluer, for all the kinds of this disease, thou shalt prognostick that the curation will be hard and long. This somtime happeneth also by learned Chirurgians, who haue done their indeuour, yet the infection being so great, and occupying the vaines which be neere the lyuer, and the lyuer it selfe, and other noble parts, the ioynts and other parts spermatick, that hardly it will obey any remedie, and in this poynt thou shalt also prognostick, that the curation will be hard and long. Those that eate and drinke much, lying without dyet and obseruation of the vnnaturall things, albeit they be young, and of good temperature, yet they are as hardly cured as those that are weake, drie, and consumed with other sicknesses, and are healed with great difficultie, or else not at all. If the places and vessels neere the hart be occupied, as I haue noted in sundrie patients, and after that remedies be vsed, the sicke become Ethick, and in a consumption, then thou shalt iudge it to be incurable, and in that case thou shalt vse no remedies, but Palliatiue, as in the Elephanticks, leprosies, and diuers other such like diseases. Neuertheless, be discreete in giuing thy iudgement, for I haue cured Spaniards and French, both men and women, of diuers temperatures, who had often been treated both in Spaine, Lowe Countries, and Fraunce, accompanied with many greeuous Simptomes, Nodosities in diuers parts of the body, vlcers in the mouth, and throat, so that the roofe of the mouth was falling, as also the pype which wee call *Plectrum Vocis*, the nose, accompanied with diuers sicknesses on the eyes, greeuous torments, and all kind of dolors, which may be reckoned to be most intollerable, the articles all swelled, chiefely the knees, great paine in the extremities with vniuersall extenuation, so that the parties become altogether Ethick. Although these haue beene seemed incurable, yet by vsing certaine medicines, but chiefely my confection, I haue healed them, contrarie to many mens expectation. Truly the cure is difficill, *Quoniam est cronica et cum malignitate coniuncta*, but those, who mend, become fat, albeit they were leane before, because the blood is more purified, by the medicaments and

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euacuations, as sayth *Nicolaus Massa*. Now it resteth to speake of the curation, seeing we haue sufficiently shewne the causes, signes, differences, and prognosticks. But first I thinke it expedient to set downe the nature of some medicines, most commonly vsed, for the extirpation of this maladie.

The seauenth Chapter of the nature of medicines most commonly vsed for the Spanish sicknes, and first of Gaiac.

THere are diuers remedies, which haue beene vsed by our Auncients, and approued very good, which we vse at thys present for the curation of this disease, alwaies diuersifying them, according to the temperature, the time and varietie of the Symptoms; which albeit they be diuers, yet heere we will onely speake of those which are most common, and necessary for the curation hereof, beginning at the Gaiac tree, which we call *Lignum sanctum*. *Consolanus* a Spanish Historiographer sayth, that in the occidentall Indies, in an Ile called S. *Dominick*, thys tree groweth to a great height, most lyke the Walnut tree: the leafe thick and broade, bearing a fruite round and hard, & of a reasonable greatnes, which is eaten of chyldren, and thought to be very wholsome for those that are of a weake complexion. *Iohannis Leonis Africanus*, sayth, that it beareth a certaine flower and seede, but because we see none of it in thys Countrie, and it is not profitable for our purpose, we will speake no more at this present of that matter, but will intreate onely of the tree it selfe. It is to be knowne, that of this tree there are three kindes, as saith *Iob. Monardus*, in his 17. booke *Epist.* 3. The first is that which hath the fruite very great, and black within, interlaced with little vaines, of the which there is great abundance in the Ile of S. *Iohn*. The second kind is not so great, neither hath it ỹ hart so black, yet it hath like rayes as the other. *Consolanus* sayth, that thys hath great vertue in diuers other sicknesses, as Gouts, Sciaticks, paynes of ioynts, Catarrhes, Epilepticks, Pulmonicks, Hydropicks, and diuers diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and generally for all cold diseases. The third kind is smaller then eyther of the precedents, and is all white both within & without: the vaines in it are smaller then in ỹ others, as saith *Suessanus Neapolitanus*. That which is of the best sort is of a meane greatnes, recent, dry, & vncorrupted; which beeing put in the fire, the substance doth appeare gummie, the collour yellow, with a meane palenes within, the barck cleauing hard to the tree. In the choyce of the tree you must obserue these properties. In like manner there are three substances to bee obserued in the tree, the first is the skin or barke, which drieth much, the second is the rinde, and is white in culler, & not so drying, being more gummy: the third is the blacke within, called the hart, and hath more gummy humiditie, and lesse drying; and that we vse in delicate bodies and of rare texture, where there is no need of much drying. The second we vse in them that are weak, and the third, which is the barck, in strong persons, as the most drying. The greatest is meetest for our vse, which groweth in an Ile of *Hispaniola noua*, called *Insula beata*, or *Diui Iohannis*, as saith *Gartius Abortus*, and hath great vertue for many diseases. It dissolueth & maketh thin, it mundifieth, it prouoketh sweat, it stayeth vrin, it dryeth and corroborateth the ventricle, and all the rest of the entralls, it consumeth the stinck of the mouth, it is good for the euill temprature of the lyuer, and cold, that commeth eyther of colde drinck or meate; it is good for obstructions and Hydropsies. It dispatcheth the superfluous & colde humors of the body: it is good for Catarrhes of the head, all kinds of Goute, all diseases of the Nerues, all Vlcers, and most excellent for many kinds of the Spanish sicknes by reason of the secret vertue which is in it.

The eyght Chapter, of Salsperill.

THys which we call Salsperill is a plant that hath many rootes, and beareth neither flower nor fruite, & is brought from the Indies, of the which there are two sorts, the one hath the barck thick & fat, the other thin and dry, which are both good, beeing dry, recent, & not putrified. It hath great vertue for vlcers that remaine after the cure, for Fissures about the fundament, Tophes on the head, legs, and

armes.

armes: It is thought by some to haue more vertue thē the Gaiac, it offendeth not the stomacke, it procureth sometime loosnes: it groweth for y most part in the Country of Peru; it is hote in the second degree. There is no paine so vehement, which the decoction heereof, (being taken in tyme) doth not mittigate; which decoction is good also in diuers other dyseases, as Catarrhes, distilling from the head, in hidden causes of Tumors, which are hard to cure, and scrofulus, and from a cold stomack it breaketh winde. It is best vsing of it in the Spring, or Autum.

The ninth Chapter. Of Chine.

CHine is a certaine roote, which cōmeth out of the East Indies, or region of China, for the which cause it is called Chine. It is 3. hand-bredth hie, all knotry, and browne of cullor, white without, & red within, of a meane weight if it be good, it hath few leaues, it groweth neer the Sea, or grounds that are mirie, some in woods, the roote is knotry, of a hand-bredth hie, fat, well tasted. It is in great estimation among the Indians, thought to cure great difficult sicknesses, but chiefely the Venerian. Also for old Vlcers and wounds, Tumors, Chirrus, paines of the articles, head, and stomack, defluxion, and Catarrhes: old diseases of the Nerues, and parts Neruous, also all cold and mellancholike sicknesses, and is more dry then Gaiac. It consumeth all kindes of excrements, clenseth the entrailes, and healeth the obstructions; it is excellent for dislocations that happen of internall causes, it both dryeth and comforteth.

We read that *Charles* the fift Emperour, being greeued with the Gout, was cured by the decoction hereof. It is reported by men of credite, that in Countries where it groweth, it healeth the Spanish sicknes, and all the symtoms that follow thereof, without vsing any other remedy. We see by experience that it far passeth Gaiac. It hath vertue to make fat, those that are leane, as commonly they are who haue been tormented with this sickneſſe. These vertues and sundry other are sette downe by *Garcius Abortus*, Medicine to the Vice-roy of the Indies. It may bee giuen to all ages and temperatures, also in Feuers, which may not be doone with Gaiac. There is another kind of it brought out of Florida, which is not altogether of such vertue as thys.

The 10. Chapter. Of the nature of Quick-siluer, and the true preparation thereof.

I Finde great diuersitie of opinions amongst the Auncients, touching Quicksiluer, for the most part esteeme it to be cold and humide. *Auicen* in his second canon, noteth it to be cold and moyst in the second degree. *Gulielmus Placentinus*, *Arnaldus de villa noua*, and *Placarius*, thinks it to be cold in the fourth degree, which may easily be perceiued, for it is troth that it repelleth the humor from the circumference to the centre, & causeth by the great coldnes hereof, Palsie and trembling, and the members to be inflexible, as sayth *Plinie*, *Dioscorides*, and *Palmarius*. *Auicen* saith, that it causeth a stincking breath, with dimnes of the sight, falling of the teeth, which we see to be true in such as haue thys sicknes, and haue often been rubbed therewith. Some esteeme it to bee hote and dry, but few approued Authors are of that opinion. There are two kinds of it, naturall and artificiall, the naturall is found in the vaines and denns of the earth, as sayth *Plinie* and *Dioscorides*, and is called by them, *Hydargirus*. It is found also amongst Mettals, as reporteth *Dioscorides* in his first booke. The artificiall is made of Minium, and scrapings of Marble, as writeth *Vetruvius* in his seauenth booke of his Architecture. Some of it is found & drawn out of Lead, and is easily knowne from the other, being of cullor browne, and black, and of substance thick, leauing some rest behind, like the excrements of Leade, which is not meete for thys purpose. That which is cleane white and subtile is good. Neuertheless, hauing chosen the most proper for our vse, it must be yet prepared and purified after this sort following. First you shal take so much of it as you will vse, and boyle it 6. or 7. howres in water, putting in such things with it as haue the vertue to coroborate & comfort the parts neruouse, as also to purifie it, like as Sage, Rosemary, Camomell, Melilot, Tyme, with other

nerall hearbs. That being done, straine it through a cloth, then after extinguish it, according to the maner which you shall heare hereafter; and incorporate it with a little Swines greace. Being well compounded, you must melt it on the fire, thē taking it of, you shal perceiue the Quicksiluer seperated from the greace: the excrement and leaden substance shall remaine in the same greace. Hauing so done, you shall strayne it through a peece of Leather, to the end that it may be very pure, then after, extinguish it againe, to the effect that you may the better incorporate it with other Swines greace, or with such medicaments as you shall heare. If you will haue your oyntment white, and neither blacke nor gray, you must make it after thys order insuing. Take your Quicksiluer and beate it in a morter with Vinegar and salt, then poure out that Vinegar and salt, and put in new, and so beat it with 3. or 4. sundry shyftings, and so your oyntment shall be white. But to extinguish the same, you must put into the morter with it a little syrop of Roses, or oyle of Petroly, or iuyce of Lemmons, or fasting spittle, or a little oyntment wherein Quicksiluer hath beene put, for that is the best, and will soonest extinguish it. Then beate them together, till such time as there be not any apparence of the Quicksiluer, least that beeing not well extinguished, it should returne to the old forme. So being well quenched, as is requisite, you shall make your oyntment (hauing likewise prepared the Swines greace) in thys manner. Melt it on the fire, and boyle it with the hearbs before mentioned, or with others of like vertue, beeing all chopped small: then all being boyled together, you shall straine it through a cloth, and mingle with it a little Iris of Florence, which wil take away the sauour of the greace, then after, compose the oyntment thus.

Recipe axungiæ suilæ lib. 1. olei Cammomillæ, et Anetini an vnc. i. Radicum ænulæ parum cōtrito, vnc. quat. therebentinæ venetæ, vnc. ss. Argenti viui preparati, vnc. quat. Incorporentur omnia simul spatio viginti quatuor horarum, fiat linementum vt decet.

I vse alwayes in stead of the Swines greace, the oyntment called *Rosatum mesuis*, and put to one pound of thys oyntment, fiue ounces of Quicksiluer, oyle of Bayes and Anniseede, of eyther halfe an ounce, so with that I gyue euery day one friction, or once in two dayes, according to the temprature and strength of the Patient, the which must be considered by the skilfull Chirurgian.

The 11. Chapter. Of the generall cure of the Spanish sickne.

AS for the curing of thys disease, it shall be requisite to vse all the 3. parts of Phisicke, which are Chirurgery, Dyet, and Pharmacy: first of all we must obserue the dyet, which is the forme of life, for as *Auicen* sayth, the disordered course of life, may corrupt the best complexion, & being well gouerned, may correct the worst. Then let vs begin the cure of thys disease by good gouernment of lyfe in the sixe vnnaturall things, which are, the ayre, the meate and drinke, and all that wee vse for our sustenance, the motion and rest of our body, vnder the which is comprehended venerie, sleepe, and waking, the retention, and repletion, the affections of the minde: these thinges must be obserued, for without the obseruation of them, it will be hard to cure this sickne. The ayre must be cleane, pure, and temperat. The meate ought to bee nourishing, and of easie digestion, that neither ingenders thicke nor sharpe humors. It must be more dry then moyst, abstayning from fish, salt flesh, all kinde of spyces and fruites, because these ingender euill humors. Abstaine also from all manner of Pulse, as Pease and Beanes, also from Beefe, Swines flesh, Goats, Hares, and Rammes flesh; from all sort of Water-foule, Onyons, Colewoort, and all kind of rootes, these are hurtfull, and breede euill blood. Eate onely Mutton, Veale, Kid, Chickins, Doue, Partridge, & such like: you may also vse the broth of them. Your bread must be of Wheate, eyther Bisket, or at the least well baked. Abstaine from Wine, for it is an enemy to thys dysease; vse onely the decoction of Gaiac, Salsparill, or Chine, according to the temperature of the diseased. Vse a little exercise, for rest is hurtfull, exeept there be great payne in the ioynts, or in some other part; Let not the exercise be violent, for it dissolueth the naturall heate, sleepe not long, because it fills the head with vapors. VVe must also obserue the passions of the minde, chiefely mellancholy.

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Be alwaies merry, for then the naturall heate doth preuaile, and so helpeth much to the cure. Greefe, feare, and anger, do much hinder the operation of the Medicines. We muſt take heed to the excrements, that the vapors aſcend not to the head and other principal parts. So the Patient muſt haue often Clyſters made after thys manner. *Recipe malue Althea violarea, et Mercurialis an ma. i. Beulliant ad lib. 1. Addendo olei Violati vnc. quat. Caſſia vnc. i. Salis drag. i. fiat Clyſter.* Which you muſt vſe at the leaſt euery three dayes: or euery foure dayes foure drams of my confection.

Next, vnder the Pharmacie, we ſhall obſerue all kindes of medicins taken inwardlie, namely, Decoction, Syrrops, Apoſymes, Iuleps, Purgations, Conſerues, Electuaries, Clyſters, Gargariſmes, Peſſers, and Baths, which ſhall be made onely of running water, warmwiſe, which we call *Balneum aquaedulcis*: yet ye may copoſe it according to the diuerſity of the accidents, and temperature of the diſeaſes, as ye ſhall heare at large in my ſurgery, in the chapter of Baths. Yet commonly we make them of water wherein is put Mallowes, Violets, Pellitory of the wall, Fumitory, Patience, Plantine, Cammomell, Mellelot, dry Roſes, of each a handfull: and it ſhall be well done to ſeeth thoſe hearbs a little before you put them in the Bath. The Medicins which be applyed outwardly, are comprehended vnder the Pharmacy, like as oyntments, playſters, Serots, Oyles, Kataplaſmes, Embrocations, Fomentations, Epythemes, Saſſats, Synapiſmes, and Perfumes, the which things muſt be vſed according to the kind of the ſicknes, for to take away the euill humor contayned in the body. But firſt the body and humors muſt be prepared with conuenient remedies, as hereafter you ſhall heare, to the end the euacuation may be the eaſier & ſurer. Firſt of all the body ſhall bee gently purged with Confection *Hamet*, or ſome ſuch lyke thing; the next day, open the vaine moſt apparant a reaſonable widenes, if there be plenitude. Afterward vſe the remedies ſet downe by *Ioh. Deuigo, cap. de morbo Gallico*, for the preparation of the humors: or this that followeth. *Recipe Syru. de fumo terræ minori, vnc. 1. de ſucco Endiuiæ, drag. 6. Aquary Endiuiæ, capil. ven. et fumit. vnc. 1.* The Patient ſhal vſe of thys the ſpace of three or foure dayes, one ounce euery day two howres before meate. Afterward he ſhall be purged with thys medicine. *Recip. fol. ſene mund. vnc. ſs. ſem. fœnic. dulcis drag. 1. Bullian in ſ. q. decocti pectora. Et in col. diſſole diapr. ſol. drag. 2. Syr. roſ. ſol. ex agar. & ſena, vnc. 1. fiat potio, quam cap. 3. horis ante inſculum.* Afterwarde, hee ſhall bathe himſelfe 3. or 4. dayes, and ſweat a little in the bed when he is come out of the bath.

Theſe things being done, he ſhall vſe thys ſyrrop the ſpace of fiue or ſixe dayes. *Re. Fumit. cicor. capil. ven. Enulæ Camp. Bugloſſi, Endiuiæ, an m. 1. ſs. Pollitrei. m. ſs. Polipod. paſſul. Sebeſten an vnc. 1. Prunor. dam. num. 25. Pomor. acetoſori vnum tantum parum. conquaſſatum vini Granator. lib. ſs. Aquam Endiuiæ, Fumit. Bugloſſi, an lib. 1. ſs. Bulliant omnia ſecundũ artem, ad conſumpt. tertiæ partis: deinde colentur. Et col. add. Zacli. q. 5. Cum vnc. 2. Succi Fumit. et Endiuiæ. De quo patiens ſumet in aurora, vnc. 1. ſs. Vel vnc. 2. Cum aquis capil. ven. et Endiuiæ atque Fumiterræ.* The humors being ſo prepared, the body ſhall bee purged after thys manner. *Recipe Cathol. drag. 10. diſſol. in decoct. cicor. Agrim. Borag. in quo bullierint fol. Senæ drag. 2. Cum ſem. fœnic. dulcis, addendo ſyr. Roſ. Pallidari. vnc. ſs. fiat potio ſumenda. 3. horis inſculum.* The next day hee muſt bee let blood in the Baſilike or median dexter. Theſe things beeing well performed, are very needfull for the preparation of the humors. And theſe things muſt alwaies be vſed before the generall cure. The Chirurgian, which is the thyrd, putteth in execution theſe thinges, if hee be learned and wiſe, as hee ought, and well furniſhed with things belonging to his Art, knowing not only the Chirurgery, but alſo the principles of Phiſick, as well in the Theorick as Practick, by reaſon that it is requiſite for him, to ordaine both dyet and pharmacy, otherwiſe, hee is vnperfect. *Gallen* ſaith in his introduction to Phiſick, that Pharmacie hath needs of Diet and Chirurgerie, in lyke manner, Chirurgerie hath need of Diet and Pharmacie. There are three other things to be obſerued of the Chirurgian, to wit, the eſſence, the cauſe, and ſymptoms of the maladie, as ye haue heard, the diueſitie of the temperatures, and the fit remedies for curing hereof, for theſe things beeing vnknowne, the true cure hardlie followeth: but onely by hazard and not by rules of Arte, as the blind man caſteth his ſtaffe.

For these causes wee must not meruaile at the malignitie and crueltie of thys sickneſſe, nor the sore torments of the sick; for there are manie euill disposed persons in all Countries, who endanger a great manie Patients, by not vsing of fit remedies, taking one medicine for all sorts of this disease, which is much against reason. For according to the temperature and nature of the parties diseased, the remedie must bee changed, as *Gallen* hath written at large in his bookes *De locis affectis*. There are also many who professe to knowe secrets, and diabolick charmes for curation hereof, but all such things are false, & the Authors thereof are worthie to be most greeuously punished, for such things cause the sickenes to waxe more rebellious, so that hardlie afterwards it obeyeth anie remedie, and then the poore Patient dieth most miserably. These things happen by not knowing the nature of the maladie, and remedies, nor the varietie of the bodies, and the nature of the partie infected. VVee must vnderstand, that strong people, as Labourers, Marriners, and such as are vsed to sore labour, endure more violent remedies & stronger euacuations, then those which are weaker and more delicate, as women, sick folks, tender children, Eunuches and such like: for such persons the medicine must be gentler, and the euacuations lesse, otherwise, in vsing of strong remedies, ye put them in danger of death. Heereby it may easilie appeare, that according to the temperature we must diuersifie the remedies: for in sanguine and chollerick complexions, we must vse other medicins then in the phlegmatick and melancholick. So that those which say they haue secrets and drinks for all sorts, are rather to be called deceiuers and Iuglers, then true ministers of our Art.

The twelueth Chapter sheweth how by nine diuers wayes this disease may be cured.

THere are diuers learned men, who of long time haue sought out, and put in practise diuers remedies, as well generall, as particuler, for the extirpation of this maladie, of the which our ordinarie practisioners vse commonly foure. First, by decoction of Gaiac, secondly by vnctions, thirdly by emplasters, fourthly by perfumes, or suffumigations. But because these wayes for the most part are both dangerous and and vncertaine, as I haue often prooued, beeing also a thing that bringeth infamie to the diseased, by reason, that this manner of cure, yea, though it were certaine, could not be performed without the knowledge of many. Therefore I haue taken paines, both by daily practise and obseruation, as also by conference with learned men touching this matter, to find a way more certaine for the curation, and not so dangerous, nor painfull for the patient, which may be performed, without keeping eyther bed or chamber, and that without knowledge of any man, except it be inueterate. And it is performed by Pils and decoction of white wine, decoction of Salsparel, by electuarie, & by my Arabick powder, which before me haue not beene practised: and I may assure them all to be most certaine for the curation of this disease, & to haue beene experimented by me, in moe than two hundred patients of diuers Nations, in curing of whom, there happened no accident, but perfect health. I can, by the like meanes, and inuention of mine, cure Children of two moneths old. Now seeing, by Gods helpe, I haue found out things so profitable for the recouerie of health, in an infinite number of people, I will not hide it, but publish the same so plainly, that euery man by his owne industrie, may attaine to the knowledge heereof. But first I will set downe the common way, daylie practised, beginning with the first, which is the decoction of Gaiac, and so proceede with the rest, after the same order, to the end, that all men may knowe, both the vulgar and auncient way, and also the newe, found out and practised by mine onely dilligence.

The 13, Chap. to cure the Spanish disease by decoction of Gaiac, which is the first way.

AS for this manner of cure, that is done onely by decoction, you shall heare the forme hereof, after the manner that is ordinarilie vsed, like as I haue often proued my selfe. But that I euer healed any onely by that way, I will not say, notwithstanding that there is no Surgion in Fraunce that hath cured that disease, more then I. Neyther coulde I euer learne of any famous Surgion that would affirme

it to be a true cure. Yet the Spaniards and Italians be of an opinion, that it may be done. Their reason is, that the first Spaniard that was infected there-with in the occidentall Indies, in an Ile called S. *Dominick*, hauing an Indian to his seruant who professed to heale this disease, onely by that decoction was healed by him, who did also heale many others. So by his example diuers others doe vse ye way. But I answere: At that time the sickenes was not so venimous as now, neyther gaue they it leasure to inuecerate as we doe, nor yet was the people of our temperature, being for that cause more easie to be healed. Among the foure wayes to heale this disease, I esteeme this to be the most weake & most vncertaine, the which opinion is confirmed by all those that haue written, and practised in this matter. Neuertheless by our experience we find it a remedie, albeit not altogether sufficient for the exturpation of this sickenes, yet a great helpe to it, as also to many other diseases, where neede is to heate, attenuat, prouoke sweat, and drie moderatlie. So that I thinke it should be rather called a preparation to the cure, then a perfect or true cure. For seeing it is not sufficient for the cure of a simple sickenes, as of a defluxion or Catharre, (this we see by our daylie practise) the which is healed by simple remedies, then much more it must be weake for the taking away of this sickenes: the which is of such nature, as sayth *Palmanius*, that often it receiueth no curation, notwithstanding the vse of all proper remedies, which make a great euacuation, as well laxatiue as others, Yet I confesse, that there is some hidden facultie that helpeth much, by reason that it heateth, rarifieth, and prouoketh both vrine, and sweat, and is also somwhat propper against the venim, consuming a part of the humors that be most subtill, so appeaseth the dolor for a certaine time, but the primitiue cause doth remaine with the most part of the humors which be deepe, thicke, and grosse, of the which commeth Tophes, and Nodosities, in diuers parts of the body, chiefely in the leggs, armes, and head, accompanied with dolors. Alwayes let it be vsed with a good method & regime, with preparation of the humors, as you haue heard in the generall Chaprer. So doing, the venim is almost withdrawne, if the sickenes be recent and the patient of a good temperature. Therefore I will briefely set downe the preparation of this decoction; the time propper to vse it, and the forme how it shall be vsed, with the regime that should be obserued in the vsage heereof, at all times. As touching the preparation, after it be put in powder, so much as you will vse, you must steepe it 24. houres in water, for by the long steeping, it receaueth more force, the water must be warme, and vpon one pound of the tree, put ten pounds of water, eyther Fountaine, or Riuer, as counselleth *Montanus* of Hermodact. Drag. ij. That beeing done, it may be made in diuers manners, but the most part doe seethe it in a weake fire, in a pot of earth or Copper, well couered, so that no ayre auoyde: let it seethe till the second, or third, or fourth part be consumed, which shall be done according vnto the indication, and temperature of the person. Some doe make it by distillation. But whatsoeuer fashion you make it of, a little before the full concoction, add some Licorice small broken, to the effect it be more pleasant, so retire it from the fire, and being refreshed, straine it through a cloth, and keepe it close in bottels for thine vse, the vvhich shall be in the morning, at such time as thou wilt sweat. Therafter thou shalt make a second decoction, to drink in the meales, and in other such houres, as shall be found to be expedient. It shall be made in this forme. Put to the grounds at the rest of the other decoction, as much water as before, and seethe it as the other, but let it not consume so much, by reason you shall vse long, and much of it. VVe put to it, for the corroboration of the stomack, Coriander, Annisseed, Cinamon, & such like. The time most propper to vse the first decoction, is in the morning and after-noone, long time after meate, taking a greater measure in the after-noone, then before noone. If the patient be strong, and the sickenes great, let the quantitie be greater, and in Winter, more then in Sommer, and in cold folkes, more then in hote folkes. The forme how it shall be vsed, is after this manner; that he that vseth it, must be in bed warme, and in a hote ayre, or if the weather be cold, the Chamber must alwayes be hote, and verie close, and the ayre rectified by odorifferous things, the patient must not goe forth, for it is dangerous to expose the body to the ayre, the poares being open, as alwayes happeneth

after sweat. It must be taken warme, to the end it may doe the office the better, as also that by the cold, it hurt not the concoctrix vertue of the ventricle. The quantitie you shall giue, is Vnc. viij, or vij, or vj. Hauing so taken it, the patient must be couered with clothes, which must be warme and light. The sweat must not be violent, for by our experience we see, that albeit it be not violent, yet it weakeneth the body in such a sort, that we are oft forced to leaue the propper cure, and giue order to the accidents: and the like may happen by the excessiue heate of the Chamber, so that good iudgement is required in that matter. Somtime for the thicknes of the skin, nature doth not easilie prouoke sweat, for the prouocation wherof it shall be well done, to put to the feete and shoulders, bottels or bladders full of the same decoction, that be very warme. So couer well the head, as also the rest of the body, in such sort that nothing be vncouered, sauing onelie the mouth and nose, Before that you take the potion, it shall be well done to make light frictions with hote clothes, chiefely on the parts most dolorous, to the end the poares be the easier opened, and also to prouoke sweat. After he hath sweat one houre or two, as hee may easily indure, you shall drie him with hote clothes, beginning first at the parts which be opposit to the dolours, next to the parts dolents, and through the rest of the body: rub well the head, and in time of sweating, drie oft the face, according as you perceaue it to be moist. Being so dryed, and the hote clothes taken from him, hee shall refresh him selfe as before, in his bed, keeping him well from the cold, which might cause obstruction of the poares and passages, and might bee occasion to hinder the sensible and insensible transpiration. Two or three houres after he be refreshed, and the motion ceased, he may dine, vsing aliments of good iuice, and according to the regiment hereafter set downe. Then foure houres after meat he shall take a draught, as before of this decoction, vsing them as before, and so continue 10, or 20, dayes, according vnto the forces of the patient, and nature of the disease, vsing euery three dayes eyther Glisters, or some potion laxatiue, according vnto the nature of the humor that domaineth. For often by the great sweats, the belly not being loose, the excrements doe drie, and so doe much offend. Those that vse to cure by this way, make their decoction stronger in the end, to the effect it be more desiccatiue, as also the regime of life more straight and rigorous, and this way they continue fiue or sixe weekes, sweating euery day once or twice, the space of 25, dayes, the rest of the time they vse good regime, and drinke no other drinke, for in that time say they, albeit he sweat not, yet the poares that are opened shall alwayes vapour out some vapours or sprites venimous, so in that time they esteeme them to be healed. But the truth is, as I haue oft seene, that this forme doth nothing, saue onely hide the sicknes, and appease the dolors for a time, so that it is alwayes recidiue, and oft times by the long and violent vsage heereof, the humors are rendred more drying, maling, and burned, of the which come miserable simptoms, as I haue often seene. In this time the regime is very straight. Whereof commeth great hurt for the straightnes heereof, ordayning onely so much bread, with such a number of plums, as is not sufficient to entertaine nature: For in long sicknesses (as sayth *Hippocr.* in his 1, Booke, 4, Apho.) that ouer-straightnes of dyse is alwayes dangerous, speciallie in people that are accustomed to eate much. For (as sayeth the same Author) custome is a second nature. Therefore they must not be restrayned so soone, nor so much from their wonted vse. In like manner, that straight way of lyse with the decoction, doth drie and burne the blood, and other good humors, and doth onely consume a part of the subtilest of the euill humor, and the grossest remaineth. So by this forme of proceeding, the most part of the people may not, nor hath not, the force to endure that hard intertainment, albeit it were vailable.

I haue seene sundry, who by the great vsage of this, are become altogether vncurables. These faults are committed by some simple Barbers, and other ignorant fellowes, who although they knowe themselues to be ignorant, yet beeing most arrogant, not onely in this, but also other sicknesses, doe take vpon them to cure and heale euery disease, hauing their onely recourse to the dyet, by the which they ruine infinit number of people, ignoring the maladie, the remedies, and the temperature of the patient; not considering whether

ther the ſicke haue force to ſupport that manner of traitment or no: and alſo whether the humors be prepared, or if they neede prepatation, or if their dyet be propper for the diſeaſe, vſing the ſame remedie in children and old folks. Aske them the reaſon, they will aunſwer you, that they haue cured many, but neyther doe they ſpeake of the reaſon, nor of thoſe that they haue killed. God defend all Chriſtians from ſuch a kind of Empirickes. The true regime that we ſhould vſe in this ſicknes, muſt be wiſely done, as well for the nature of the maladie, as for the malice of the accidents. As for the nature of the maladie, the age, the region, the time of the yeare, with diuers other circumſtances, are to be conſidered. And according vnto theſe things, the regime of life muſt be obſerued, eyther by adding, or by diminiſhing. In like manner, in theſe Countries that be cold, the naturall heate, retireth to the centre of the body, ſo that the concoction is done the better, and therfore they haue better appetite, as ſayeth *Hippocr.* in his 15, Aphor. & firſt Booke. Alſo *Gallen* in his Commentarie, where he ſayeth. In Winter and Spring-time the ventricle is naturallie hote, and therfore at that time the body ſhould be more nouriſhed. For oftentimes the lacke of nuriture doth conſume the radicall humiditie, by the action of the ſame heate, therefore our nuriture muſt be of a reaſonable quantitie, and alſo of good iuice, like as Mutton, Veale, Kidds, Capons, Chickins, Feſſants, Partriches, and little Birds commonly vſed, leauing all water Fowles: the which ſhall be ſomtimes roſted, and ſomtimes ſodden, as it ſhall be found expedient. All things muſt be of light digeſtion, and of little excrement. You ſhall abſtaine from plums, for although the decoction hereof be cordiall, the plumme it ſelfe is terreſtre, and melancolick. Alſo abſtaine from meate that ingender groſſe humors and vitious, like as fiſh, the which is of nature pituitous, and full of crudities, like as ſalt meate, Spicerie, Onyons, Muſtard, and ſuch like, which may heate and inflame the blood, and lyft vp hote and ſharpe vapours to the head and braines. The bread muſt be of wheat, well baked, for ſo it remayneth longer in the ventricle. It ſhall be well done to put with it the powder of Anniſeede, and Coriander, for the ſtrengthning of the ſtomack. Some men counſaile to vſe onely two or three ounces a day, the which wee obſerue not in our diets: for this our diet is as who would ſay, *Proba victus ratio*, that is, good nuriture, and ſuch a quantitie as agreeth with the temperature of the bodie, with the nature of the ſicknes, and with the time of the yeere, ſo that no man can ſet downe definitlie any diet, vnknowning both the Patient and the diſeaſe. Let him eate ſodden fleſh at dinner, and at ſupper alſo, if he be of a very hote temperature, or els hee ſhall vſe roſted at ſupper, in little quantitie, or in ſtead of that, ſome reaſonable quantitie of Reiſons, the which doe corroborate the entrals. His ordinary drinke ſhall be of the ſecond decoction, compoſed as you haue heard, drinking as much as he thirſteth. If at any time he be weake, and accuſtomed to drink Wine or Ale, he may vſe a little Wine, mingled with the ſaid decoction. He muſt abſtaine frō ſleepe in the after-noone, for it filleth the head with vapours and exhallations, augmenteth the dolors and Catarrhs. Vſe reaſonable exerciſe, & abſtaine from all affections of the minde that troubleth or inflameth the ſpirits and humors. It ſhall be well done to abſtaine altogether frō the act venerian: for it is a chiefe cauſe which hindereth the ſenſible and inſenſible tranſpiration, and euacuation of humors vicious, but reuokes them to the inward part, and weakeneth much the parts neruous. After thys forme ſometime remaineth intemperature in the liuer, which is for the moſt part hote, & in that we ordaine ſuch things as haue the vertue to refreſh and temper theſe parts. Sometimes it happeneth, that through the great ſweat and much charging of clothes, that the externall parts of the body be verie excrementous, and in that, wee bathe the Patient to cleanſe him. For the ſame purpoſe wee vſe the decoction of Chine, the which hath vertue to prouoke ſweat in like manner, and dryeth and maketh fat thoſe that be leane. In making of this decoction, you muſt cut it in ſmall peeces, and take 2. ounces of it and ſteepe it in 8. pynts of warme water, the ſpace of 24. howers, then ſeeth it in an earthen pot till the thyrd part be conſumed, and keepe it cloſe and warme by the fire. Vſe 8, or 10, ounces of it in the morning, and alſo in the after-noone, obſeruing the regime aboue ſpecified, & make in like maner a ſecond decoction of this as of ỹ other. This is ỹ way ỹ I vſe to cure by decoction.

The

The 14. Chapter sheweth the way to cure by friction, which is the second way vsed by our Auncients.

THis way of cure which was most commonly vsed by our auncients to all men, is done by frictions and vnctions, the which things are conuenient for some people, such things obserued as you haue heard in the generall Chapter, and that the Vnguent be well composed, after the forme of *Ioh. Carpensis*, who was the first inuenter of vnction with Quicksiluer. Yet was it neither thought by himselfe, nor by others, meete to be vsed at all times, nor for all sorts of temperatures and dispositions. For to some it weakeneth the entrals and solide parts of the body, remaining sometimes in the body, which causeth leanenes, trembling, falling of the teeth, and diuers other accidents. Therfore it must be vsed with great iudgment, considering well first, if the sick can vse any other maner of medicine, and if the sicknes be inueterat, ingendred of grosse humors and vitious, and adherant to the solide parts, the which happeneth most commonly to such as haue been oft cured afore; considering also if there be Nodosities in the leggs & armes, vehemence of dolor in the head & ioynts, the which accidents render the body and vertues hereof weake, by reason of the vehement and continuall dolors. When such things doe happen, the friction may be vsed to the inferior people, that hath no great meanes to gette deerer cure: yet alwaies the body and humors must be prepared, as ye haue heard in the generall chapter; and the frictions vsed with discrerion, as ye shall heare, and not to rub immoderatly, as do many ignorants, who doe mischiefe to the people by their vnskilfulnesse, thinking to take away those humors that doe molest the body, and in the meane tyme, doe consume the good humors and radicall humidity, of the which appeare greater accidents then before. Therfore it shall be well done, that no man presume to cure thys way, except he know wel the temperature of the person, the kinde of sicknes, the time most proper, & the true method to do the same, after this forme folowing.

First of all, the way of life must bee ordained as you haue heard, after that, the Patient must be purged with medicaments proper to the humor that offendeth, alwaies vsing such things as are set downe in the generall chapter for the preparation of the humors, not forgetting the sections of the vaines, with the baths, in the which must be put such thinges as are set downe in the generall chapter, or els warme water alone, in the which you may put 2. or 3. gallons of Milke, the which is good to appease the dolors and soften the skin. Yee shal enter the first day once, afterward twise euery day, remaining one houre, or so long as ye may wel endure, obseruing alwaies before, after, and in the bath, such things as I haue set downe in my Chirurgerie chap. of baths. Thus yee shal continue 5. or 6. daies, as shall be found needful. If the body be dry and hote, accompanied with nodosities & hardnes in diuers parts, & retraction of the members, as somtime happeneth either being inueterat or ofte vnder cure before, in cold weather & not warmly kept. In that case we ad diuers sorts of hearbs, which haue vertue to soften: namely, Mallows, Violets, Pellitory, Patience, Fumetory, Gammomell, and Roses; take of each a handful & seeth them a little in water before ye put them in the bath: afterward, being gon out of the bath, he shalbe dryed and put in a warme bed, afterward annoynt him with such things as haue the vertue to loose and soften the hard parts, like as *Axungia humana, Anatis, Anseris, et Galline, an vnc 2. Axungie porci, butyri recentis sine sale, an vnc 1. Medulle vituline, et cernine, vnc ss. Cum gummatis ammoniaci bdellij, Galbani, et Oppopanacis, vnc 2. sem. malue lini, et Fenugr. an vnc ss. Olei Liliori, Violari, et Lumbric. an vnc sem. fiat linementū.* With this you shall rubbe the parts affected euerie time you come out of the bath. Being so continued a certaine space, wee adde to some of these Axungies, a medicament which is esteemed by our Authors to haue a proprietie, manifest or occult for this disease, the which is called *Hydrargirō*; or Quicksiluer. But by reason that of it commeth diuers accidents as ye haue heard, beeing either euill of himselfe, or euill prepared, therefore, when thou shalt make the vnguent, haue recourse to the Chapter of Quicksiluer.

The

The 15. Chap. Of the forme of the Friction.

THE body and humors being prepared as you haue heard, the Patient shall be put in a place naturally warme, or in the cold weather it shall be made warme by Art, exempt of all cold and wind, which may penetrate in the body, and hinder the operations of the medicaments. For this cause, those that doe meddle with this sort of cure, should haue a little close Chamber with a chimney, where alwaies should be fire, the which must be great in the time of the friction, and that in the morning at 5. or 6. of the clock, as time most propper. If the Patient be weak, giue him an Egge, or some other thing of light digestion, an houre before, & halfe an houre after, a drink of the first decoction warme. That being done, there must be a reasonable fire, the which the sick shall stand before, turning alwaies about, to the end the heate may penetrate in all ỹ sides, and vniuersally throughout the body. Put a cloth about his head, another about his belly, to the end the vnguent touch neither of these two parts: then yee shall begin the friction at the articles, as hands, shoulders, elbowes, & knees, afterward, vniuersally throughout the whole body, excepting alwaies the head & the belly, the which is annoynted by some ignorants, causing thereby death, or some cruell accidents. Rub wel, to the end it may penetrate the better, and let the friction be more copious in the parts affected then in the rest. The vnguent being soked in a part, you must haue a hote sheete & put it about him, so laying him in a hote bed, which shall be well couered with many clothes, not heauie, there he shall sweat an houre or two, or as long as he may endure. If the sweat come not sufficiently, put to his feet and shoulders some hote stones, or pots of earth, or of glasse, or some bladders full of the same decoction warme, as ye haue heard in the cure by decoction. Thē hauing sweat sufficientlie, rub him wel with warme dry clothes til he be almost dry, so take the sheete from him, and after that rub him a space with warme linnen, till he be perfectly dry. Be diligent in rubbing well his head, afterward let him refresh himselfe softly: so two howrs after he may dine, and doe the like after-noone, and other times when ye shall annoynt him. Yet there must be both mediocritie and method in the annoynting: for like as our soft annoynting is not able to open the poares, in like manner the ouer-strong dooth open the poars of the skin, making dolor, attraction, and commotion of the parts. Take alwaies heede to the forces of the sick, & beware of that which is cause of all dolors and recidiues: that is, the number of the frictions, by reason that some giue ouer-few, fearing these accidents, and to the contrary, some others that gyue ouer-many, in such sort that I haue heard men vaunt themselues, to haue rubbed the poore Patient 37. times. Before I had found out other waies for the cure of this diease, I haue rubbed to the number of 5. or 6, times, and oft-times but twise or thrice. Neuertheless, the time may not be iustlie limitted: but for the greatnesse of the sickenesse, and temperature of the licke, wee vse the frictions till we perceiue a reduction of the venimous humors, eyther by fluxe of mouth or of belly, or of vrine, and sometimes by insensible resolution, but that is seldome and not certaine. If we see in bodies strong and hard, that nature will not worke nor obey the frictions by once a day annoynting. then they must be twice, that is, at 6. of the clocke in the morning, & two or three in the after-noone, so that one day that way, doth more profit then two daies other waies. In weake and tender persons yee must annoynt but once a day, and somtimes but once in two dayes, by reason that in such people, the ouer-oft annoynting, maketh a resolution of the spirits, and maketh nature weake. VVhen the sicke beginneth to spet, it is a token that the humors are prepared to auoyde, and then once annoynting wil doe more then twice before, and it shall be well done to rubbe but once, or twice at the most afterward. So when nature giueth leysure to expell the venim, if we perceiue that the euacuation doth not cōtinue till the whole malice be euacuated, thē to make it continue, wee apply Emplaisters on the necke and shoulders, composed after the forme as ye shall heare in the chap. of the cure by Emplaisters; so that it shall continue the fluxe to the perfect euacuation. For the same effect we may vse one Pill or two, composed as you shall heare in the cure by Pills. In like manner, 8. gra. of my powder, called *Pulus*

Arabicum, which shall be taken in Conserue of Roses. Somtimes the fluxe of the mouth is so great, that we are constrained to stay it by Emplasters astringents, as of Mastick, *Contra rupturam*, *de bolo*, and such like, on the neck and shoulders ventouses: also frictions with hote clothes; in like manner Gargarismes, as ye shall heare in the chapter of vlcers in the mouth: In like manner by Clysters emolients, to diuertise the humor to ascend to the superior parts: somtimes by vsing all these remedies, the crise is imperfect, so leaues some rest, the which by little & little doth corrupt the whole masse, and so maketh worse accidents then before. Somtimes it remaineth in the body halfe a yeere, or a yeere, sometimes 8. or 10. yeres, chiefely in persons mellancholick and cold. So the most part of those dieth most miserably, by reason of the great internall corruption before any external apperance.

But to returne to our purpose, we must take heede, that the remedies be neyther ouer violent nor indiscreetly applyed, by reason of the great accidents which ensue thereupon, and chiefely excoriation and corrosion of the intestins, consumption of the humor radicall, whereof the sicke becommeth tabid, or getteth vlcers, sordids, and putrids in the mouth, which ost consumeth a great part of the muscles that moue the iawes, so the action doth decay. To some the iawes goe together, so that afterward they are scarcely able to open their mouth, as in Paris a Boy that had beene handled that way, his teeth did all fall, and his iawes growe together, in such sort that nothing could enter into his mouth, so was I constrained to make incision through all the gums, and so I healed him, yet could he not come to the perfection to eate any hard thing. Some degenerat in gangrens, so that diuers dye miserablie. As for the corrosion of the guts, which often happeneth, you shall vse Clisters remollients, as this, *Recipe maluar. Violar. an M. 1, fiat decoctio ad lib. 1, dissol. vitellor. auor. duo olei viol. vnc. 2, butiri recentis vnc. 1, ss. fiat* Clister, which shall be vsed 2, or 3, times euery day. As for the vlcers of the mouth, haue recourse to the propper chap. of vlcers. I haue found out an inuention for the vsage of the friction, the which is both more pleasant and profitable, then that which you haue heard, as heere followeth. In steed that some put before the fire, I put them in a hote stoue being warmed with decoction of things propper, to soften and rarifie the poares, so by that meanes all the parts are all a like hote, the which is not before the fire, by reason that one side beeing warme, the other is cold, besides that there be some who would be ashamed to be seene naked, and in the stoue they are not seene. Then the patient being there hote, with a cloth about his head, you shall giue him a little of the vnguent by a hole made for the purpose, and let him rub him selfe in such places, and after the forme that you haue heard. That being done, put him in a hot sheete in bed, and couer him as before. By this means he shall haue the fluxe of the mouth as the other, and in a shorter space. During the time of the which fluxe the patient must be nourished with things licquid, and of good iuice, and light digestion, like as soft Egs, pottage, made of yolke of Eggs, consumats made of extremities of Calfes, or of Fowles, French barley, Horge Munde, of the which you shall vse little, and oft, washing alwayes the mouth after, remembring that neyther before, nor in the time of the fluxe must bee vsed any washing, or drinke, or any cold thing, the which things all doe stay the fluxe. If the parient be weary of these things, you may infuse white bread in wine, and mingle with it a little barley water, thereafter strayning the bread, that the substance remayne in the wine. If in this time the patient be constipat, vse somtymes Clysters, Lenitiues, or Suppositories.

The 16, Chap sheweth the way to cure by Emplasters, which is the third way that our Auncients did vse.

THE Emplasters are thought to haue the same effect that the liniments haue, if the body be prepared, as you haue heard in the generall Chapter. Neuertheless the operation is slowe and very vncertaine in many, yet for those that doe vse them, they must be composed, not onely of things written by *Iohn de Vigo*, but also other things mingled with them, that haue the vertue to soften, resolue, and dry, according to the nature of the humors, which should be euacuated and simptoms, if giuing also

that

that, there be also some Quicksiluer mingled with it, prepared as you haue hearde, the which hath vertue against the venim, which is cause of the sicknes, the Emplasters haue great vertue on the part where-vpon it is applied, both by reason of the ingredients, as also because they remaine alwayes adherent to the part, so their actions are continuall, and are ordinarily applied where the humors are grosse and vitius, adherent to the part solides, like as Tophes and Nodosities, they also mittigate the dolors, and resolue the hardnes, so that they remaine a certaine time: for lyke as that venim is rooted for a time, in like manner time must be had for the extirpation of the same. So in that they be most profitable. Neuertheless I thinke not the Emplaster or cerot hath force to make euacuations sufficient, for the extirpation of the sicknes. I haue somtimes proued it, and haue cured some that way, others I haue beene constrayned to seeke an other way of cure. I confesse in all persons being vsed it doth take away a part of the euill, so it hideth the sicknes for a time. I find them most propper to be vsed when the malady is recent, specially in the first, second, or third kind in young folkes, and such as be easie to moue, also in shamefast people, and such as will not suffer the friction. To such I vse this method. First preparing the body and humors, as you haue heard in the generall Chapter, next sweat fiue or sixe daies, after that method as is set downe in the Chapter of the decoction, thereafter he shall remaine in bed vsing such regime, as you haue heard in the last Chapter: also before the fluxe of the mouth as in the time of it. Your Emplaisters shall be made after this forme.

Recipe Emplastri Iohannis de vigo lib. 1, de melilato et oxicroÿ an lib. ſs. argenti viui, preparati vt dictum est vnc. viij, olei de spica parum, fiat Emplastrum: the which shall be put on leather or strong cloth, that shall couer the armes from the hands to the shoulders, and the shoulders, and about the necke, on the leggs from the knees to the toes, and alwayes must it be more thicke in the articles, then in other parts, letting them remaine till such time you perceiue nature begin to make eduction of the humors venimous. If nature be long in working, it shall not be euill done, to make little particuler frictions in the bed once or twice, to the effect the euacuation be more easie. In some persons if the humors be well prepared, & in good season, the Emplasters begin to make eduction of the humor, in 3, or 4, dayes, most commonly by the mouth, the which somtime is so violent, that we are constrained to stay it: first by taking away a part of these Emplasters, and after that stay the violent fluxe by such meanes as you haue heard in the Chapter of frictions. The vlcers that ensue there-vpon shall be cured after the method set downe, in the Chapter of vlcers of the mouth. If there happeneth prurit, or blisters, in the part where be the Emplasters, they shal be remoued, and foment these parts with hote wine, in the which Camomell, Roses, and such like haue beene boyled, the which hath the vertue to consume that which is cause of the sayd prurit: afterward the place beeing dryed, applie the same Emplaster againe. Furthermore you shall vnderstand that by the application of these Emplasters, nature doth somtimes discharge by flux of belly & vrine, but I neuer saw it discharge by flux of the belly saue one time, neyther is it so certaine as that of the mouth. I haue vsed them to some men and women who had no euacuation, notwithstanding all preparations of the humors, so was I constrayned to vse other forme of cure. By all these things you may cleerly iudge, what the vsage of this cure may auaile to the most part of Patients.

The 17, Chap. to cure by perfumes and suffumigations, which is the fourth way, vsed by our Auncients.

PErfumes which were vsed of old, and now also by some ignorant people, for the curation of this malady, the which in no maner are to be approued for that intention, being not possible to cure the sicke that way. They be most strong and vehement, of the which come great accidents, and oftentimes death, specially to those that are leane and of temperature hote and dry, as I haue oft seene. In Paris in the time of the troubles, there was great companies of Spaniards and Neapolitans, amongst the which was a Barber Neapolitan, who professed to heale al diseases, but chiefely this, by the means of his perfumes, so that it happened him one time to haue eight vnder cure, of the which

fiue dyed, three lyued, and of them three, two became paralatick, and one deaffe, and ma-nie others dyed in his hands. I haue ſeene infinit others dye by the ignorance of ſuch cu-rers, who handle men lyke Horſes, vſing onely one method to all men, little and great, ſtrong and weake. Of this little number that eſcapeth ſome become tabid, ſome hidro-pick, for they are moſt hurtful to the lungs, & maketh great reſolution of the ſpirits, which haue great conximitie with the braines, ſo that the ſpirits animall is deprauated and di-miniſhed: to diuers happeneth contraction of the ſinewes, paraliſie, trembling, apolexie, with diuers other euil accidents, of the which, if time would permit, I ſhould giue many examples. For theſe cau ſes and diuers other, I think it not meete, eyther to ſhewe the way or the iuſt doſe of their poyſonable ingredients, like as Orpin, Caleant, Cinnaber, and ſuch like, by reaſon that perhaps ſome men will be ſo vnhappy as to vſe them. Neuer-theleſſe I doubt not, but perfumes ſuch as we vſe, are a great help for ſome perticuler af-fections, which remaine after the cure done by any of the three wayes precedent, as deaf-nes, payne in the head, ioynts, leggs, and armes, falling of haire, and ſuch like. Wherein I haue knowne them to haue done great good, both to tenuat and inciſe: as alſo to expell out by ſweat, that which remaineth; the which nature, (eyther deprauated or hindered,) could not caſt forth, by reaſon of the ſicknes and tenacitie of the humor, and alſo of the skin and narrownes of the paſſages. So, if the vertue to prouoke ſweat, as alſo to looſe the belly, be alwaies moderatly vſed, and compoſed onely with ſuch things, and after the ma-ner as ye ſhal heare, (the which ſhall not be ſtrong, to the end they may make no reſoluti-on of the vertues, neyther hinder them, nor depriue the action of the parts:) then they ſhall be made of the rootes of *Dictam, Peonie, Tormentil, Iris florentie, Cinamon, Frauckum-cens, Maſticke, Oliban, Ladanum, an drag. 2. Turpentine of Venice, Calam arematieke, Garyofil-late, Nutmeg, Semen citri, Ceruſe, Sandolor. ſpecies, an drag. 1. Amber, vnc ſem.* Let all theſe be put in powder, and kept for your vſe. There be diuers others, ſette downe in many Au-thors, and eſpecially by *Fallopius* in his Treatiſe *De morbo Gallico*. To performe thys, yee muſt haue a tubbe, with a tent or pauillion, or at the leaſt ſome thing that ſhall couer it, that no ayre enter, The tub muſt be hote before he enter in, he muſt be all naked, and ſitte on a ſtoole, putting on either ſide of him an inſtrument of yron or braſſe, wherein ſhall be little cleere coales, vpon the which ye ſhall caſt of theſe powders here named, to ỹ weight of one dragm or two, and ſo ſhall continue a certaine ſpace, or ſo long as hee may endure, to receiue the fume of the ſame, till ſuch time as he ſweat. If it be poſsible, he ſhall keep his eyes cloſe, and put out ſomtimes his head. If the vapour be ouer-great, beware that hee ſwound not, as many doe. Therefore as ſoone as yee ſee him growe faint, retire him, and put him in a bed, wrapping him in a warme ſheete, and put hote clothes on his ſtomacke and belly, ſo he ſhall ſweat eaſily an howre or two without violence. Afterward dry him, and vſe him in ſuch ſort as yee haue heard in the Chapter of decoction, & as alſo touching the way of lyfe. But thys muſt be done in the morning, as time moſt propper, continuing 3. or 4. dayes, as ſhall be found needfull. If peraduenture he be found weake, giue him an Egge, or a toſte in wine an howre before he enter in.

Theſe Perfumes yee muſt vſe as well perticulerly as generally, to any part where anie thing doth remaine, as a leg, or an arme, or the ſecret parts, nothing being diſcouered ſauing the parts affected, ſo of it come great commodities. For the ſame purpoſe I vſe dry ſtones in ſtead of the bathing tub, with a perſume of thys decoction ſolowing. Take of Fountaine water, lib, 20. white wine, lib, 4. mingle them with theſe hearbs folowing. *Rec. Saluie, Be-tonice, Stecados, Sambuci, Origani, Folior. lauri, Roriſmarini, Minthe, Flor. Cammomille, Me-liloti, et Anethi, Hyperici, an m. 3. Seminum aniſi, Feniculi, Radicum cyperi, Calami aromatici, Iris florentiæ, an vnc 1. Omnia fruſtulatim conciſa.* Seeth all theſe in the pot, and let the va-pour paſſe by the conduit, ſo receiue the vapour ſo long as you finde it expedient, & ſweat in your bed therafter as before. If the paine be particuler, in one part, you muſt receiue the vapour onely on that part, couering well the reſt of the body: and this wee vſe in diuers other maladies, which ſhall be ſette downe at large in my Treatiſe called *The poore mans guide*. Alſo, I vſe the ſame perfume in the bathing tub like as the firſt, where I haue any ſu-

spition that any venim remaineth, to the end the parts may be corroborat and comforted, the which shall be composed in the same manner, adding onelie to them a little Aqua vita, the which shall be put on the hote stones in the said bathing tub, on each side of the sick; so receiue the fume thereof as of the perfume, sweating and drying as before: and so continue for 3. or 4. dayes, the which most commonlie I vse to all sorkes in the ende of the cure, by the which I haue found great help.

The 18. Chapter, to heale this disease by Pills of Mercure, which is the first way that I haue vsed.

HAuing sufficientlie shewed the foure waies commonlie practised, by our ordinarie practisioners for the curation of this disease, I will in like manner let you vnderstand, in so short tearms as may bee, the waies which I haue vsed during these tenne yeres: whereby I haue cured manie, and that verie easilie and with small paine, as ye shall heare. First of all to performe this cure by Pills of Mercure, the bodie must first be prepared, purged and bled, with other such like things as ye haue heard in the Chapter precedent: also making the sick to sweat 4. or 5. daies, either by such a decoction as shall be found to be conuenient for the habitude of the diseased, or els by my powder, called *Pulus indicus*, set downe in *The poore mans guide*, verie propper for manie other diseases also. In the meane time, the diet shall be of meates of good digestion, sodden at dinner, and rosted at supper, alwaies obseruing the temperature as yee haue heard. His ordinarie drink shall be wine, wel mingled with decoction of Chine or Salsparil. Hee may drinke somtime of Chine alone, alwaies the first drink at meales shal be of wine, for the corroboration of the ventricle. All these things being dulie performed, he shall vse of these Pills the space of 30. or 40. daies, taking euerie day one after his first sleepe, keeping him alwaies warme, that shall prouoke a fluxe of mouth in short space without violence, the which shal not be perceiued but as in a man that hath a Catharre. Somtime happeneth fluxe of bellie, the which for the most part is violent, wherefore we vse Clysters, wherein hote yron or steele hath been oft extinguished, giuing him leaue to rest a day or two, vsing one of the first Pills. If by this meanes the violende ceaseth not, ye shall vse such remedies as ye haue heard in the Chapter of friction, or els 4. graines of the confection called, *Requies Caroli quinti*, which is most excellent for all flux of the belly. Afterward, the violence being staied, giue the rest of the Pills, euerie day one; which shall weigh 2. drag. Thus ye shall doe, if the sicknes be inueterat, and the body robust and difficult to be mooued, or els it shall be sufficient to vse 20. of the said Pills, the which shall be made as followeth. *Rec. Salsparil, et Sene mundate, an vnc 1. Turbith, Hermodact. Agarici, et Rhubarb electi an vnc sem. Colocynth, Subtiliter puluerate, drag. 6. Hydrargyri bene preparati, vnc 4. Extinguatur diligentissime cum terebint, vnc 1. Addatur theriace, vnc 1. sem. Syr. Ros. lax. q. s. Ambars grisij, drag 1. Misce et fiat massa. Cap. drag. 2. aut 3.* according vnto the forces. In like maner ye may vse these that follow, to the same effect. *Rec. Mercurij, drag 25. Musci; drag 2. Pulus Arab. drag 10. Scammonij, drag 3. Cum succo Limonij, reducantur ad formam solidam. Ex quibus dabitur scru. 1. singulis diebus.* In the meane time it shall be well done to vse this *Opiat*, which is cordiall, made after this manner: *Rec. Conf. Nenupharis, Violati, Buglossi, Borage, an vnc sem. Cort. citri conditi. drag 2. Diamar. frigidi, scru 4. Rasure corni cerui. scr. 1. Metridatij veteris drag. 1. Cum syr. Viol. fiat opiata, cap. scru. 4. Mane et tantundem ante cenam.*

This being done, ye shall purge the Patient, and afterward cause him to sweat 5. or 6. daies, in a dry Stoue, taking alwaies a drink of the decoction of Salsparill, before he enter in. And when he hath remained halfe an howre or three quarters, (as hee may easilie endure,) he shal be put in his bed to sweat. So by this meanes, nothing of the venositie shall remaine. Be diligent to excitat the head to sweating, and dry it well, by reason that oftentimes, by the negligence hereof, extreame paine of the head followeth, and defluxions on the eyes, deafnes, and such like: the which things I attribute to the little sweating of the head. I neuer heard any man complaine either of the head or of the articles, after this sort of cure. If peraduenture the temperature of the person cannot agree with this kinde

of remedie, as sometime it happeneth, I change my cure, according to the temperature of the Patient diseased with this sicknes.

The 19. Chapter, to cure by decoction of White wine, which is the second way that I vse.

THis way of cure is verie expedient for those that are newlie infected, if they bee of good habitude, and of good constitution, but not for all kinds hereof, nor for all dispositions, nor yet at all times: for the sicknes being inueterat, composed with grosse humors and vitious, adherent to the parts cold & solid, which is the bones and other spermatick parts, as it happeneth in those that haue been handled often before, and haue Nodosities and dolors inueterat of the head & articles, in such sort that the parts be rendred weake, and therefore nature dischargeth vpon them that which is contrarie, whereof an euill habitude is engendred in the bodie, and the vertue is rendred weake, by the continuall and vehement dolor. These things (I say) being so, this way is not sure: therfore yee must wisely consider of the Patient and of the sicknes, and thereafter the bodie and the humors must be prepared, as ye haue heard in the general chapter, not forgetting the purgations and sections of the vaines, with good regime, as is saide in that Chapter. Afterwardes you shall vse 5. or 6. dayes a decoction Sudoriffick, & sweat according vnto the method set downe in the Chapter of Salsparil.

This being duly performed, the rest of the time, which will be 15, or 20, dayes, you shall vse this decoction that followeth taking a good draught euery morning, and a broth an houre after, made of butter and fine hearbs, as Succory, Sorrell, Lettice, Purslaine, Burrage, Buglos, and such like. The decoction shall be made in this forme. *Recipe medullæ Gaiaci bene pulti. lib. 1, chine tessillatim excisæ lib. ss. Salsaparil. vnc. 5, sennæ mundatæ vnc. 4, Hermodact. vnc. 1, macerent. omnia præter Hermodact. et sennam, in 12, pintis Scotici vini, spatio 16, horar. bulliant ad consumpt. quartæ partis, imponendo sennam et Hermodact. per dimidiam horam ante quam finiat ea consumptio. In fine decoctionis adde aliquid liquiritiæ. Auferat ab igne et coletur.* If the time be eyther cold or in Winter, goe not forth, if other wise, goe forth, and drinke alwayes when you are drie, but specially take a good drinke an houre before supper. This way is most sure as I haue oft proued, chiefely to women and children, but then your decoction must be weaker, as you shall consider by your good iudgement. If you perceiue it to worke much, vse it onely in the morning & before supper, but at meales and other times vse the decoction of Salsparill, which shall be composed of two ounces of Salsparill sodden in eight pints of water, till the fourth part be consumed, and drinke of that when you are dry. After the cure you shall purge againe with some medicament proper, and drawe blood of the vaine most apparant, if there be plenitude. Afterward returne to your former dyet by degrees.

The 20, Chap. to heale the sicknes by the decoction of Salsparill and Chine, which is the third way that I vse.

THis is a way of cure that I haue oft experimented with good successe, chiefely in people of good temperature, and the malady not being yet entred into the solide parts. Then to performe the cure to such as it is conuenient, the body and the humor must first be prepared, with purgations, letting of blood, and sweating, as it appeareth in the generall Chapter. The regime shall be obserued, as is sayd in the Chapter of the decoction of Gaiac. Afterward you must vse of this decoction the space of 20, or 30, dayes, as you shall find expedient, the which shall be composed after this forme. *Recipe Salsparile, vnc. 4, quæ sit tenuitur in cisa, Rad. Chinæ per tessellas excisæ vnc. 2, macerentur spatio 24, horars in 10. pintis Aquæ fontanæ, Bulliant lento igne ad consumpt. mediæ partis coletur.* Of this you shall take a good draught euery morning, according vnto the strength of the Patient, sweating there-vpon in bed, as you haue heard in the Chapter of the decoction of Gaiac, doing the like in the after noone, and so continuing euery day, during the time aboue specified, excepting alwayes the 7, or 8, day, in the which you shall vse some thing

laxatiue, or at the leaſt ſome of the ſame decoction made laxatiue after this forme. To a pint of the decoction add halfe an ounce of Sene, 2, dragmes of Hermodact, and a little Lycoris, after the full ebullition add an ounce of ſirop of Roſes laxatiue. This you ſhall take in the morning, and a broth an houre after, made of fine hearbs and butter. If this be not conuenient enough, you ſhall take three graines of my pouder called *Pulvis Tartarianus*, or elſe halfe an ounce of mine electuary. The preparation of both is ſet downe in *The Poore mans guide*. The day of the purgation hee muſt neither ſweat, nor goe forth. The reſt of the time he may goe forth if the weather be warme. Neuertheleſſe he muſt not riſe out of bed till two houres after the ſweat be paſſed. To ſome it ſhall be enough to ſweat once a day, and ſo 18, or 20, dayes ſhall be ſufficient. It hath greater vertue then Gaiac, and more propper for thoſe that are of hote temperature. Of the grounds of the reſt of this decoction you may make an other, putting to it fiue pints of water, and fiue pints of whie wine, if the ſicke be weake, or elſe all water, ſeeth it till the third part be conſumed, and drinke of it ordinarily. It hath the vertue to reſtore thoſe that be weake. The firſt decoction is moſt excellent in many other ſickneſſes, as Catharres that diſtill from the head, obſcure Cankers, tumors difficult to diſcuſſe, good for a cold ſtomack, diſcuſſeth flatuoſities, moſt excellent for old vlcers, but beſt of all for this diſeaſe, as I haue oft proued to the contentment of many who vſed that remedie.

The 21, Chap. to heale this diſeaſe by my Electuary, the which is the fourth way that I vſe.

THis manner of cure which I haue oft vſed to my ſpeciall friends, for the taking away of this venim, eyther beeing recent or inueterat, is done after this manner. Firſt purge the body with ſome light purgation, afterward let blood. Next prepare the humors as you haue heard in the generall Chapter. Afterward purge agayne with thys medicament, *Recipe decoct. pect. ad doſim infun[illegible]ethaliconis duplic drag. 10, ſir. Roſ. pallidar. ex agarico et ſenna vnc. 1, fiat potio, quam [illegible] 3, hora ante inſculum.* Afterward you muſt let him blood in the other arme, [illegible] thereupon to reſt a day, purging him after that with an ounce [illegible] Caſſe, and an ounce of ſirrop of Succory compoſed with Rubarb. Afterward ba[illegible] 5, dayes: and going out of the bath, take a drinke of the decoction of Salſparil[illegible] after the forme as you haue heard in the precedent Chapter. In the meane time f[illegible] beginning to the end, you ſhall vſe the regime ſet downe in the Chapter of Salſpari[illegible] ordinarie drinke ſhall be of the ſecond decoction of Salſparill. He muſt neyther drinke wine nor Ale or Beere, during the time of the cure, which will laſt 25, or 30, dayes, during which time, he ſhall vſe euery morning halfe an ounce of my confection, the deſcription wherof is clearely and briefelie ſet downe in the treatiſe intituled *The Poore mans guide*, with the forme howe it ſhould be vſed for many diſeaſes that it is approbriat to. As for the vſage thereof in this diſeaſe, there is onely to be obſerued, that you muſt neyther eate 3, houres after nor 3, before the taking therof. And if the taking of it in the morning doth not ſufficiently worke, you may take as much in the after-noone. Somtime by vſing of it twice a day it worketh too faſt, wherefore you muſt well conſider and take it but once in one day, or once in two dayes, according as you find it work, and if it worketh as it ought to doe, it ſhall be 5, or 6, times euery day without violence. This is a remedy moſt excellent to be vſed both Sommer and Winter, as well to young as to old. It healeth perfectly, as well the inueterat as the recens, albeit the time be ſomwhat longer, being no neede to keepe the lodging, nor to alienat the ſicke from any affaires, the which things are all performed without the knowledge of any man. Among other excellent vertues that it hath, it is moſt profitable for the poore people, for many reaſons. VVherefore albeit it be a very precious iewell vnto me, yet for the loue that I haue to the common wealth, I will not hide it. It hath alſo many and diuers vertues pertayning to the infantment of a woman, the which I haue plainely declared in my treatiſe of *The Infantment*, the which by Gods help ſhall be ſhortly put in print, and dedicated to the moſt vertuous Princeſſe the Queenes Maieſtie of Scotland.

The 22. Chap. to heale this disease by the Arabick powder, which is the first way that I vse.

TO performe this manner of cure, the body and the humors must be well prepared by sirrops or decoctions, purgations, and letting of blood, Bathes, and good regime, as you haue heard in the precedent Chapter. It shall be expedient, that the sicke sweat 5, or 6, dayes, vsing the decoction of Salsparill, Chine, or Gaiac, the which shall be diuersified according to the diuersity of the temperature, as you haue often heard before. Afterward during the time of the cure which shall be 20, or 25 dayes, he shall vse things of good nuriture, and drinke ordinarily decoction of Salsparill, abstayning from all cold drinke, either actually or potentially. These things being performed, ye shall vse of this powder euery day once, or once in two dayes, according as yee shall perceiue the effects thereof, the which shall be ministred after this order. First take 10. graines of the said powder, and mingle it with conserue of Roses, or of Nenuphar, which shall bee made in forme of a little Pill, taking it in going to bedde, 2. howres after meat. Doe the like in the morning, obseruing the same order, and that night in like maner: taking onelie 5. or 6. graines of the same powder, mingled with the said Conserues, and so continuing euery day, or euery two dayes once, till the perfect euacuation of the venim be perceiued, which will be, during the time aboue specified, as ye shall cleerely perceiue by the signes of perfect health. You shall marke that ỹ working of this medicament is often bỹ the mouth, and seldom by the belly, and that like as it is seldom, it is also very long. Therefore obserue such cautions in the ministring hereof, that ye prouoke fluxe of the mouth, rather thẽ of the belly. Yet whether of them ye perceiue nature tend most to, you shall doe well to follow nature, and doe the best to continue that euacuation, giuing no occasion in the cõtrary for the hinderance hereof. Thys is a reamedy which I haue vsed somtimes to great Personages, as a thing most propper for them, for two reasons, first, because it is pleasant, and worketh thorowly, secondly, because it is more costly: and therefore not so cõuenient for the common people, whose abilitie is vnsufficient to beare the charge thereof. The composition of it, which will endure the space of three moneths, with the true administration of the same in diuers sicknesses, are set downe in my Treatise called *The poore mans guide.*

The 23. Chapter sheweth the way to cure young infants infected with this disease, and first practised by mee.

SEeing that in the formsr chapters I haue plainly shewed, after what method our Auncients, and I my selfe in like manner haue cured old folks of this disease, now in like manner I will set downe the way to cure young Infants. True it is, that diuers Practicioners haue of a long time taken paines to find out some certaine method for the same, seeing the great number that daily were infected, partly by their Parents, partlie by their Nurses, and such other causes, as ye haue heard in the Chapter of the causes of this disease. But no true or perfect curation could be found by them, because they were contented with some Paleatiue remedies, whereby the chyldren seemed to bee healed tyll they came to be 2. or 3. yeeres old: in the which time, by the acrimonie or sharpnes of the maligne humor, the bones doe consume, the roofe of the mouth and nose doe fall, so that not one amongst a thousand escapeth miserable death. Whereupon, I considering these things, (and as I had found out some easie way for old folks, so being requested by many of my speciall freends, and diuers other honest men, whose children were infected, to sette out some certaine method for the deliuery of such young infants, who vndeseruedly were destroied with this disease,) after long trauaile I found out 2. or 3. waies, the which in deede are good, but very painfull, so that afterward, by mine owne diligence, and diligent conference with some of the Docters in Chirurgerie in Paris, I founde out thys vvay, which is most sure and easie, if it be done with good iudgment, and with the method that followeth. First, if the Nurse be infected, the child shall be taken from her and nourished

with other womens milk, or Goates milke; otherwise, if eyther the Nurse be little infected, or els the child so young that it may not be so nourished, in that case purge the Nurse with Confection Hamech, vsing alwaies good regime, like as ye haue heard in the Chapter of electuarie. Shee shall also vse a decoction sudoriffick the space of three or foure daies, & after that, a decoction of Salsparil during the time of the cure, which should be three weekes or a month, vsing euery day till the first sixe dayes be past, an ounce of my electuary, taking it in the morning, like as in the proper chapter, or els sixe graines of the powder Arabick, which shall be taken as ye haue heard, continuing alwaies till you perceiue ful eduction of the venim. In the meane time, the child shall take a little syrrop of Succorie composed with Rubarb; afterward, you shall make an oyntment of Rosat Mesues, or such like, putting to a pound of it an ounce of Hydrargire, well prepared and extinguished, adding to it, halfe an ounce of Turpentine, and incorporating all together in forme of liniment. This being done, you shall cause the Nurse or your selfe, to rub the liske, which is the part betweene the thigh and the body, the first daie. After that, rest a daie or two, and rub the thighes a little: this will prouoke a fluxe of the belly. Then rest two or three dayes, to the end the flux be not ouer-violent, and then rub a little the armes, resting there-vpon 2. or 3. dayes againe: next, the feete and leggs, and rest 2. dayes: next, the back. Heere you must marke, that according as you perceiue the working of the medicament, you must abstaine somtimes 4. or 5. dayes betweene euerie friction, so that the flux of the belly must be entertained without violence, for if it were done euerie day, it would bee both violent and dangerous. In this time the virulencie of the venim shall auoide, yet wil it render the child extreame weake, by reason of the great euacuation, and therefore it shall be most requisite to vse this water following: *Rec. Medullæ Gaiaci, vnc 2. Salsaparile vnc 4. Macerentur per diem in libris 8. Aquæ fontanæ, et fiat decoctio ad libras 6. in col. ponatur in alembico, addendo conserue Bugloſsi, Borrag. Enule Campane, Anthoſ. an vnc. 1. ſem. Cardui Benedicti, Sumachi, Aniſi, Cardomoni, an drag. 3. Mitiridatij, opt. et Theriacis antiquæ. an drag. 2. ſem. Citri et Cort. citri conditi, an vnc ſem. Zach. albiſsimi. lib. ſem. Cinamomi, vnc. 1. diſtillentur in balneo M. Et ſumet puer ſingulis diebus, cochlearia tria per diuerſas horas.* By this meanes I haue cured many of diuers ages, and some that were not foure months old. The time of the cure will be 15. or 20. daies. It shall be well done euerie 6. or 8. daies to purge the Nurse, so in thys time the cure shall be performed in both persons.

The 24. Chapter sheweth the tokens of perfect health.

After the generall & particuler cure of this disease, there remaineth some rest which tormenteth the bodie, and maketh the sicknes recidiue, yet somtimes verie vneasie to be known, if the sick be perfectly cured: for this cause (as also to the end if anie thing remaineth, you may giue order for the taking away of the same) yee shall heare certaine signes most assured of perfect health, and that nothing remaineth. The first and chiefe signe is the ceasing of the dolors both vniuersall and particuler, specially in the night, and the regeneration of that which was lost, as the haire & bones putrified, desiccation of the vlcers, softening of the hard parts, and returning to the natural cullour. In like manner, the appeasing of all the symptoms subiect to that disease, helping of the members, as before, doing all wonted actions without any impediment or hinderance. If these signes bee certainly perceiued, you may assure your selfe that there remaineth nothing: and so wee end thys Treatise.

The second Treatise sheweth the way to cure the accidents of the Spanish sickneſſe.

The first Chapter.

SEeing I haue sufficientlie shewed in the former Treatise, of the curation of thys dyſeaſe, which generally happeneth throughout all the body, by the which all men that doe profeſſe anie learning, and cheefely Chirurgians, may easily cure the same. Now in like manner will I shew the true cure of the accidents of this sicknes, which ordinarilie we call the Venerian sicknes perticuler: yet of theſe there be also many sorts, for some goe before the malady, and if it be not yet confirmed, some follow, & some happen in the cure, and some after the cure vnperfectly performed. Of thoſe which goe before, which we call precedents or forriders, is vlcers and cankors of diuers fashions in the yeard, burning of vrine, Chaudepiſſes, Carnoſities, Pulluines, and such like. Yet somtimes any of theſe may happen without the sicknes. Thoſe that followe, bee puſtuls and vlcers throughout all the bodie, cheefely in the secret parts, and also in the forhead, and diuers other parts of the head, in the emunctories, in the mouth, throat, and fundament, falling of hayre, dolors and nodoſities of the ioynts. Thoſe that happen in the cure, are lack of appetite and walking, vlcers in the mouth, inteſtins and conduit of vrine, with diuers others, which happeneth in diuers manners, according vnto the varieties of the waies of cure. Thoſe that happen after the vnperfect cure, make diuers euill accidents, as the fixed greeſe of the whole head, or some part thereof: also of the legs, armes, and ioynts, nodoſities, with putrifaction of the bones, deafenes, defluxions of the eyes, filthy and creeping vlcers, Fiſſures, and Darters in the hands, feete, and diuers other parts of the body, diminution of ſubſtance, ſo that the body becommeth leane and atrified. Of theſe ſymtoms, some be cured by the generall cure, but heere we shall content vs to speake of thoſe which are cured by particuler cure. If not by dulie adminiſtring of propper remedies, the part affected becommeth rebellious and obeyeth no remedies, the Patients are tobe ſuſpected to haue great venenoſitie in the bodie: where-upon, for greater aſſurance, to saue them from the vniuerſall sicknes, I cauſe them to vſe euery morning, of my electuary halfe an ounce; by that meanes, the euill humor doth auoyde which did entertaine the sicknes, & ſo is healed easily. If it chaunce otherwiſe, it shall bee well done to cauſe the sicke to vſe good regime the ſpace of 10. or 15. dayes, during the which time, yee shall vſe a decoction of Salſparil, or Gaiac, according to his temperature, and some liniment particuler on the part affected, as also on the parts adiacents: the which liniment shall be compoſed of Axungie, roſat Meſues, or Butter, adding ſuch quantitie of Mercure as ye shall finde expedient. By thys linement and the decoction, ye shall haue a great help in the cure.

The second Chapter sheweth the way to cure thoſe vlcers that happen in the yeard.

HEere we shall begin at the maligne vlcers in the yeard, which take their originall by carnall coniunction, laying a part for this time, thoſe that happen by diuers other occaſions, as by hauing to doe with women in the time of theyr flowers, and also by the great confrication of some women that be ſtraight & hote, the which for the moſt part may be healed of themſelues, notwithſtanding we shall ſpeake of some part of them. Of thoſe vlcers which be maligne, some happen in the gland, called by the Latins, *Balanus*, and when they be moſt copious, they be leaſt maligne. Others happen in the Prepuce, which is the vtter skinne that couereth the gland. Thoſe vlcers, for the moſt part be few in number, but more dangerous, ſomtimes complicked with virulencie or corroſion, with blew or blackiſh cullour, accompanied with calloſity, & ſometimes with filthines or rottenneſſe, & euill habitude of the body. All theſe accidents muſt be corrected, or els the vlcers cannot be healed, the which being neglected, in ſhort ſpace become cacoethick and maligne.

Some

Some doe ende in gangrene or mortification, and then we are constrayned to cute the whole member, or at the least, some portion thereof. For the which you may haue recourse to my Chirurgie, Chapter of gangrene. Somtimes these vlcers doe degenerat into Carcinomes, which if so happeneth, you may haue recourse to the Chirurgie, Chapter of Carcinomes. It shall be well done, not to neglect the simplest vlcer in the yearde. For oftentimes by the neglecting of the vniuersall curation in the beginning, and vsing onelie some repercussiue and astringent remedies, the disease is healed but for a time, so that afterwards it returneth within halfe a yeare, or a yeare, or two yeares, sooner or later, according to the habitude of the person diseased. I handled in Paris a Gentleman, who tenne yeares afore had a simple vlcer in his yearde, and being euill cured by force of repercussiues, the venim did retire to the center of the body. So after the ten yeares vlcers and pustuls appeared in his yearde and at the perineum, the prostats and parastats became all putrified, and in like manner the whole scrotum. So he dyed miserably, notwithstanding all remedies, as many doe, when the humor virulent is retired and hidden long time in the body, the which may chaunce in old folks. For in such it consumeth inwardly before any appearance without. But to returne to our purpose, for the curation of maligne vlcers in the yearde, we must vse some light purgations, letting of blood, good regime, according to the temperature of the body, vsing also decoction of Gaiac and Salsparill, abstayning from all strong purgatious, also bleeding of the arme or any superior part, by reason that the strong medicines doe reuoke the humor to the centre of the body, the which nature would discharge by the vlcers, letting of blood in the armes, or any superior parts doeth the same. So that if these things be not well obserued, the generall sicknes followeth: for this cause the purgation shall be weake, and the letting of blood in the inferior parts, as in the leggs or feete, also with such method that the part affected be not irrited. As for the simple vlcers, that be not maligne, but come onely by great rubbing on women that be hote, or by great violence on little Maides, or by some women ỹ are ouer-straight, (which seldome happeneth) or by women that haue their purgations, and such other as you haue heard, we vse onely drying medicaments, and without mordication, like as pouder of Tutia prepared, *Terra Sigillata*, burnt lead, *Bolus Vera*, and such like. You shall put eyther of these alone, or diuers together, mingled with some medicament, as Pompholix, *Cerat Galien, reffat Mesue, oyle Rosat.* and apply it on the vlcer, it shall presently be healed, like as any other simple vlcers, being vsed after the same sort. If the vlcer be ioyned with some other euill affection or intemperie, the cure must begin at the taking away of the same. But by reason the euill temperie may be cold, hote, dry, or moist, we must diuersifie the remedies, according to the intemperie of the humor. And if the intemperie be hote, you shall vse cold things, like as fomentation of iuice of Plantin or water of the same, Nightshade, Knotgrasse, Pastorspurse. These, or eyther of them shall be applyed on the part, and about the part a cloth wet of Oxicrat, or Emplaister of Dyapalma, malaxed with oyle *Rosat. cerat Galien, Nutritum, de bolo*, and diuers others of like quality. If the temperie be cold, vse things contrarie, like as fomentation of Claret wine, in the which shall be sodden, Sage, Origanum, Time, Calaminte, Mariorum, Fenell, Melilot, and such like. If the intemperie be very cold, add to it a little of Aquæ-vitæ. The dry intemperie is cured by fomenting the part with hote water, continuing till it groweth red, which shall humect it. If the intemperature be humid, it must be dryed, as much as it aboundeth in moist. For there be some parts that be humid of them selues, & these must be more dryed then other parts which be lesse moist. As for example, the Balanus must be more dryed then the prepuce that couereth it, by reason it is more humid. The intemperie being taken away, we come to the curation of the vlcer, for the which we diuersifie the remedie, according to the nature of the sayd vlcer. Then first you shall perceaue if it be virulent, which is lesse suspected then the sordid. The vlcers virulent and corrosiues doe proceede of corrupted bilious humor, the which taketh the origine from the vlcers which are in the conduits of women, being irrited eyther by great confrication, or else by some venim in the capacitie of the matrix, which newlie hath beene receaued by some man infected with Gonorrhea

Virulent, or vlcer in the yeard, the which humor being rendered more maligne and adherent, sticketh presently to the porosities of the yeard, and there-vpon falleth a great heat and dolor pricking and corrodent, which vlcereth the part, the cullour whereof is yellow towards the midst, the borders be pale or red, the figures vnequalls. For the curation of the which, first you shall order good regime, purgations, letting of blood, obseruing alwayes such cautions, as you haue heard, auoyding to vse no medicine that be of facultie repercussiue, for in these we must take heede that we should not chase the humors to the noble parts, or to any other part: for nature sending that way, if you put it backe with repercussiue medicaments, vndoubtedly the Spanish sickenes will followe. Therfore you shall hold from the part affected, (as also from other parts neere to it) remedies repercussiues, for such reasons as you haue heard. In the beginning vse such as haue the force to dull the arcimonie of the humor, like as to touch it with water of Sublimat, or strong water, or the blew water, which is commonly vsed, or pouder of Mercury, or a little of my pouder set downe in *The Poore mans guide*, called *Puluis Neapolitanus*, most excellent for diuers vlcers. That being done, you shall prouoke the fall of the Escare, the which shall be done by the application of these remedies, like as Vnguent Basilicon, Butter, Musceilages of the seede of both Mallowes, and of Line, and such like. Yet beware that the ouer great vsage of these remedies should not render the vlcers filthie and rotten. Also haue care of the body, for if it be plethorick or cacochimick, the acrimonie of these remedies may irrit the vlcers, and so cause them to degenerat in Vlcers, Maligns, Gangrens, and Carcinomes. Therefore if you perceaue the vlcers irrited by the venenositie of the humor, so that there be no remedie, make a particuler rubbing on the adiacent parts, composed of things that haue the vertue to resolue, heate, and consume, but alwayes you must mingle with it a little of Mercure well prepared. For the same effect you may vse particuler perfumes and suffumigations: such as is set downe in the Chapter of perfumes. Then the malice being corrected, and the virulent humor digered, and becomie white and thicke, which are signes of good nature, mundifie the vlcer, and dry it with proper medicaments, as with pouder of Aloe, Thus, Sarcocolle, Mirth, burnt Lead, Pompholix, the which you may vse alone, or mingled with some oyntment, as Pompholix, Album Rasis, Desiccatinum Rubenum, or this, *Recipe battature eris, & eris combusti, vnc. 1, terre sigillate, vnc. 3, olei Mastic. et Cidon. vnc. 2, fiat Vnguentum*. If by the vsage of these remedies the vlcers heale not, be assured that the body is ouer-charged with humors, and that the generall disease will followe. Therefore when you perceaue such things, cause the sicke to vse of my confection, the space of 15, dayes with a decoction of Salsparill or Chine, according vnto the temperature. VVhen the vlcer is betweene ỳ Prepuce and Balanus, it causeth somtime such inflamation and tumor in the Prepuce, that hardly or not at all the Glande can be discouered, to see those vlcers, and then in stead of Emplaisters and Vnguents we vse distilled waters, collires, decoctions, whereof we make iniections with siringues or other wayes. Neuertheless those things must be composed according to the disposition of the malady, eyther to cleanse, resolue, soften, or drie. The iniections being so composed, you shall vse refrenants, like as iuices of hearbs, *Oxicrat, Cerat Gallien, Vnguentum Nutritum*. Afterward cleanse the vlcers with scouring waters, like as Plantine, Eupatory, Wormewood mingled with Syrrop of Absint, or of Roses, or of Honny, or a little of Egiptiac. Other-wayes this that followeth, which is both cleansing & drying. *Recipe vini albi lib. 1, Aquar. Ros. & Plantag. an quartam vnam, Auripigm. drag. 2, Vitrid. aeris drag. 1, Aloes & Mirrhe ser. 2, terrantur subtilissime & fiat Collirium*. So by the vsage of these remedies the vlcers shall be cleansed and dryed.

The

The 3. Chap. sheweth the way to cure the Venerean Bubons, which are commonly called Pullains.

THE body being oppressed by this venim and chiefely the Liuer, nature doth force it selfe by the vertue expultrice of the sayd Liuer, to cast out that which is hurtfull on the parts most weake of our body, which are ỹ little glandes betwixe the thigh and the body, whereof certaine byles and apostumes doe proceede, commonly called Pullains or Bubons? the which for the moste parte, are colde tumors, of a matter thicke and vitious, and are long in opening. There be othet that proceede of humor hote and sharpe in these parts, which doth make great tumor, with great inflamation accompanied with extreame paine. These doe open sooner. Now of these tumors some appeare neere the glands, some in the membrance that couereth the glands, & some in their propper substance, and of these some doe apostume, others not, and some degenerat in vlcers virulens and corrosiues; the which are healed by the generall cure, some are cured by particulen cure, some retire to the internall parts, and are simptoms, precedents, or forreyders to the generall disease, like as oft we see. As for the curation of those tumors, first the regime vniuersall must be duly obserued in the sixe vnnaturall things, abstayning from such things as be contrary, accoroing vnto that which you haue heard in the generall chapter of the former treatise: purge lightly with some such things which shall onely purge the first vaynes, and helpe nature to chase the euill humors to the Emunctories. Beware of strong purgations, for they reuoke the humor to the centre of the body, and the letting of blood in the arme doth the same effect. Therefore vse onely such medicines as doe meekely purge, and let onely blood in the legg or foote. As for the topical remedies, they shall be neyther resolutiue nor repercussiue, as some doe, by reason that the resolutiue doe onely consume the more subtill, and the thicker doth remaine, which is cause afterward of the vniuersall sicknes, and the repercussiue doe reuerberat those maligne and venimous humors into the inward parts, whereby the vniuersall sicknes may also be caused. Therfore thou shalt abstaine from such things, causing the sick to make light exercise, for that maketh the humors discend and auoyde more easily. Also for the prouocation of the same, yee shall applie ventouses and drawing medicaments, according vnto the nature of the humor. Neuertheless, begin at things more weake, by reason that all suddaine and violent motions are hurtfull and dangerous to nature, by making suddaine or violent attraction, as also for that the tenuitie of the attractiues may make euacuation of a part, the rest may irrit, & not obey the attractiues. For this cause, ye shall mingle with the attractiues some emplaistrick medicament, which shall be made in this forme following: *Rec. Ficuum pinguinum, num. 6. Passular. mundatar. vnc sem. Rad. Althæa, et Brionæ an vnc. 1. Coquantur & adde capar. sub cineribus coctor. capitũ lilior. albor an vnc. 3. Cum fermento, sale, et vitellis ouor. vel Axungia, et fiat Cataplasmum.* If yee thinke good, to mingle therewith Gumme Ammoniack, Galbanum, Bdellium, & Oppopanax, it shall be well. For the same purpose ye may vse the emplaister *Diachilon magnum cum Gummis, Apostolicum Nicolai, de Melileto.* This beeing done, and the humor drawne to a circonference, it shall be necessarie to vse some suppuratiue medicaments, as this, *Rec. rad. Althæa, et Lilior. an vnc 3. Fol. Maluæ, Bismaluæ, Paristariæ et Violar. sub Prunis coctar. an vnc 1. Coquantur et terrantur, addendo axungiæ porci, vel Buturi sine sale, vnc 3. Oleor. Lilior. & Violar. an vnc 2. Vitellos anor. duos, et formetur Cataplasma*, the which if ye esteeme not strong enough, vse this, *Rec. Rad. Lilior. Brionæ, Althæa, sigilli beatæ Mariæ, an vnc 1. sem. Lapathi, Cepar, et allior. sub Prunis coctor. an vnc 2. Coquantur, et conterrantur, addendo axungiæ porci, anseris, Gallinæ, an vnc 1. Gummi Ammoniaci, & Galbani in aceto dissoluti, an drag. sem. Olei Lilior. et Lumbricor. an vnc sem. Fermenti acerrimi, vnc 1. fiat Cataplasma.* With these things, and other such like remedies, yee shall continue till such time the humor come to full ripenes, in the vsage whereof, ye shall put alwaies an Emplaister of Basilicon, the breadth of a groate, and apply it on the part more iminent vnder the Cataplasma.

Then the perfect maturation being done, it may be opened three waies, to wit, by the Lancet, by the Cautere actuall, and by the Cautere potentiall, the which apertion must be made according to the rectitude of the Fibres, and that shal be done by the potentiall Cautere, by reason that the heate thereof helpeth the suppuration of the cold humor. Make good opening, to the effect the thicke humor contained may auoide more easilie. Defer not long the apertion, by reason that oftentimes, the matter contained, lifteth vp vapours of the same nature to the noble parts, & the long stay maketh the humors take theyr course to the center of the bodie, causing thereby the generall sicknes, the which if you perceiue, apply attractiues, and doe what you can to comfort and corroborate the noble parts, vsing also good regime. For by these meanes, nature putteth the humors forth, eyther in the same place, or in the emunctories of the hart, as I haue seene in one that I haue cured, to whom these accidents did happen. The suppuration and the opening made, as it ought to be, ye shall produce the fall of the Escare, either by fresh Butter, Axungie, or Basilicon, or common digestiue. Afterward, mundifie and cicatrise the vlcer, as in others. That being done, purge well the body, and let blood also, according vnto the habitude. If it happeneth that the vlcers suppure not well, but remaines hard, tumified, and fordid, the borders turned ouer, resisting all common remedies, you shall iudge the sicknes to follow: whereuppon you shall vse good regime for a certaine space, with decoction of Gaiac, and some other medicament, to corroborate the noble parts, to the end they may the better chase forth that which is hurtfull: the which if all be not sufficient, we come to the generall cure of the disease, and this is the order that yee shall vse in the curation of these tumors.

The 4. Chapter sheweth the way to cure the Chaudepisse Virulent, called Stranguria Virulenta.

I Haue heere determined to speake of the fluxe Spermatick and Gonorrhea, virulent or Chaudepisse, which is moued by the contagion of those that are infected with that venerian venim. Chaudepisse is an inflamation of the glands prostates and parastates, situate in the beginning of the necke of the bladder, the which are proper domicils to the Sperme, before it be cast forth. But Chaudepisse or Gonorrhea virulent, differeth somewhat from Gonorrhea not virulent, because (as saith *Gallen*,) *De locis affectis*. Gonorrhea, is an inuolentarie emission of the Sperme, without eyther putrefaction or vlcers, but in the Chaudepisse virulent, is a continuall extention of the yeard, with retraction of the same: in like manner, emission not onely of the Sperme as is in the vlcers, but also of humors putride. Neuertheleſſe, it shall not be amisse to speak somewhat of Gonorrhea not virulent, because it hath some affinitie with the other, as also because they happen both in those parts. Whereof there is two sorts, to wit, that which is done by repletion, and that which is done by inanition. By repletion, as those that haue great aboundance of sperme, the which sometime nature of her selfe doth expell for to be discharged, and somtimes it may be dissolued against the heate of the sunne, and by setting the backe long against a hote fire, & also by riding a trotting horse, as by all other motions excalefactiues, which inflame those parts, and make fluxion, and sometime by the vsage of Beere and all foodes vaporous, thick, and vitious, the which make inflamation, and doe cause attraction of humors: in like manner, by paine and weakenes of the part, which receiueth not onelie the seede, but also the euill humors of the parts adiacents, the which putrifie & follow continually by the yeard. Sometime, (as saith *Arnaldus*,) it may happen, that it Apostumeth by reason of the great aboundance of humore, which doe putrifie the prostates, and that without any outward appearance, as I proued in Paris in a Turke, bond-slaue to the Embassadour of Spaine, who had such a fluxe for plenitude and lack of womans help, of the which came dolors intollerable inwardly and outwardly, with two great vlcers in the perinium, & suppression of vrine, the which accident happened to this man two sundrie times in three yeeres. It is sometime accompanied with great inflamation of one part of the Scrotum, somtimes it suppureth, other-whiles it resolueth, which happeneth seldom.

dome. When this happeneth, neither is the erection of the yeard dolorous, nor the making of water, by reaſon that ſeldom chanceth vlcers in the conduit of the vrine, as alſo little habitation with women, which might haue brought the matter that way, & excoriat thoſe parts, by the acrimonie and putrefaction. So by thys and diuers other conſiderations, wee may cleerely know, that the ſeede muſt be euacuated, eyther by ordinory meanes or extraordinarie, or els it becommeth putrified, and put forth by ſome Apoſtume, otherwiſe it remaineth within, of the which come many greeuous maladies.

The ſecond kind of Gonorrhea not virulent, is done by inanition, and happeneth oft to thoſe who doe think profoundly of loue, or that haue fine wiues, or elſe that the veſſels ſpermaticall haue receiued ſome ſtroke, or by ſitting vpon colde ſtones, alſo by rubbing with cold liniments, by falls and ſtrokes vpon the loynes, by ouer hot bathes, for by all theſe the veſſels are rendred weake. Furthermore the ſperme being ouer ſharpe and thinne, doth likewiſe ſometime cauſe that accident, which may alſo be cauſed by hauing ouerſoone vſed the act venerean. All theſe make heate and inflamation in thoſe parts, wherby happeneth attraction of the humor, which being drawne, paſſeth continually, partly by the heat, and partly by the weaknes of the vertues retentrices of the ſayd parts. So that oftentimes it paſſeth ſanguinolent, halfe elabred, being ſometimes pure blood, the which maketh men become Ethick and Tabids, ſo bringeth death to many of them, by reaſon of the great and continuall euacuation of the vitall ſpirits which paſſe with the ſeede. So that in no way this is to be neglected. Somtimes this happeneth to men for one of theſe three cauſes, the which are all but friuolous. The firſt is to appeaſe the great appetite of that carnall loue which they beare to their wiues, not hauing their minds occupyed in any affaires, but in thoſe vanities, & ſuch men are better willing then their hability ſufficeth. Secondly they doe it to vaunt their ſelues, to be ſo mighty in the action that no man can approch them, & this is a fooliſh vaunt without profit: nay it is very hurtfull to the body. Thirdly they doe it for the great affection that they haue to get children, thinking by oft vſing their wiues, that they ſhall ſooner procreat, wherein they are much deceiued. For not gyuing leaſure to the ſeede to be ſufficiently elabored, ſo that it is no more profitable then water, for that effect. There be two properties which the good ſeede ought to haue, as I haue amplie ſet downe in the Treatiſe of *The ſickneſs of women*, in the Chapter of the cauſes, and the cure of ſterilitie. Firſt, there muſt be a reaſonable quantitie of the ſeede: next it muſt be well digeſted, gluent, and full of ſpirits, the which two poynts fayleth in thoſe that returne to it ſo oft. For neyther haue they quantitie, nor giue they leyſure to digeſt the ſame. So that they proue fooles, to ruine their bodies without eyther honor or profit. This ſickneſs is called in our tongue the Reples, for the curation whereof, (as alſo of Satyriaſis & Priapiſmus) you ſhall heare at length in the Treatiſe called *The poore mans guide*. But to retutne to our purpoſe, the Gonorrhea or Chaudepiſſe virulent, the which is done by ſome venimous ſprite that infecteth thoſe parts: The cauſe is by hauing to doe with women that are vncleane, whereby men get the infection of that venenoſitie which hath aſſoped and infected ſuch parts. The ſimptoms are extreame dolor in making water by the acrimonie of the humor, which maketh eroſion and vlcers, chiefely in the proſtats, and alſo neere the balhnus or gland, by reaſon of the ſimpathie, that theſe parts haue one with an other, and great payne in the erection of the yeard, which maketh contraction of the ſame. Of the which doth often follow the generall ſicknes, and that oft by their owne negligence, neglecting the remedies, thinking that by ſuffering the ſame runne a long time, the humor venimous ſhould be euacuated, not thinking that the venenoſitie doth alwayes augment it ſelfe by the acrimonie of the humor, which doth communicat to the noble parts, or at the leaſt doth degenerat into maligne vlcers in thoſe parts, which be very difficult to heale. VVhich accidents doe alſo happen ſometimes by carnoſities in the yeard, hindering the vrine to paſſe, ſo that oft commeth death, if ſuddaine order be not taken. As for the cure of Gonorrhea virulent, the vniuerſall things muſt be obſerued according to the habitude of the body. Beware eyther of ſtrong drink, or of ſtrong purgation, or bleeding in the a[illegible] leaſt you reuoke the venim to the noble parts. Keepe good regime, and abſt[illegible]

strong drinke, all hote mentes, and such as you haue heard of before, as all things that haue vertue to heate the blood. It shall be well done, to vse decoction of Salspatill and Chine, and also the remedie that heere followeth, which hath the vertue to open, & make education of the humor that followeth, as also to cleanse and loose. *Recipe terebent venetæ drag. 3, lauetur in aqua f. Cabiosæ & Cicorei pul. liquerit. drag sem Rhubarb. scr. 2, formentin pilulæ.* Let the Patient take it all at once in the morning, and repete it euery day till the acrimonie of the humor be passed, vsing somtimes drag. 6, or vnc. 1, of Casse. Also Emulsions, which shall be composed after this forme that followeth. *Recipe seminum frigid. maiorum an drag. 2, Amigdal. dul vnc. sem, aquarum Portulace, & Plantag. ana vnc. 2, decoct. liquerit. lib. 1, sir. viol. et iuibus, ana vnc. 1, sem.* Let him vse this euery day day, morning and euening. Also he shall vse this remedy most souerayne for his purpose, which hath the vertue both to consume the venim, to cleanse and cicatrise the part which is vleered, made after this forme, *Recipe Carabis & ossis sepiæ ana drag. 6, Salsaparillæ recentis, Corticis Gaiaci, Ligni Rhodij, Santali Citrini, Ligni Aloes, ana drag. 2, medulæ 4, seminum maior. frigidor. & sem. Carthami an drag. 1, Rhubarb. drag. 2, sem, Cinamomi, Macis, Flor. Cordialium, an scr. 2, Hidrarg. Dessumeti, drag sem. Pul. Dianisi & Diambræ, Ras. Eboris, cornu cerui non vsti an drag. 2, farinæ hordei Biscoctæ drag 6, terebent. q. s. fiat Massa Pilular. Capiat drag 1, singulis matutinis per 3, horas ante insculum.* So hee shall continue to the perfect curation. Moreouer for the same purpose he may vse 20, or 30, graines of the powder Arabica, taking of it foure times sixe graines euery time. As for the topicall remedies we must vse no repercussiue, for such cause as you haue heard. Vse onely such remedies as haue the vertue to dull the malice of ỹ humor, wherof iniections shall be made, as this that followeth. *Recipe Buglossi, Borrag, Scabiosæ, Rosar. an M. 1, rasuræ medul. ligni sancti vnc. 1, macerentur per 24, horas in decoct. herbar. predictar. Hidrargiri bene extincti & cum theriaca dissoliti drag 2, Distillr. in balneo M. & vsui seruentur.* If this causeth paine or heate, you may vse in the beginning such things as haue the vertue to obtund the dolor, like as these Muscilages that followe. *Recipe Muscilag. sem malue, Lactucæ, Psillij, Cydonior. & Lini, extractæ in aquis Bismalue & Rosar. vnc. 3.* If the temperature be cold, applie the Emplaister of *Vigo cum Mercurio* on the Perineum, and rub those parts, as also the Scrotum, with the Rosat Mesues, wherewith shall be incorporat a little of Fugitiue. The dose shall be according vnto vnc. 2, of Fugitiue in the pound of the rest. If the temperature be hote and bilious, vse Ceratum Sendalinum on those parts to hinder the inflamation. But because by communication the kidneyes be somtime inflamed, and in that, we do annoynt these parts with Oxirhodinum, or Ceratum Refrigerans Galeni, and also this liniment which followeth. *Recipe Axungiæ Gallinæ recentis sexies lotæ in aquæ Rosatij Aquæ Violariæ vnc. 2, vel 3, olei de papauare & Muscilag. sem. Psillij extractæ in aqua Lactucæ an vnc. 1, succi vmbilici veneris & semperuini minoris vel maioris ana vnc. sem Camphoræ drag sem cere q. s. fiat linimentum.* For the same purpose in broad plattine or blade of Lead, being rubbed with Quicksiluer, & applyed to the loines. Then after we haue vsed these remedies a certaine space, to obtund the vehemencie of the venim we come to iniections detersiues, which shall be made of the water aboue written, so that you mingle with it a little of syrop of Roses, or Hony, or Absint, vsing alwayes the liniment on the region of the kidneyes and perineum. If this iniection doth not cleanse sufficiently, you shall add to fiue ounces of it, two dragmes of Egiptiack, so being mundified, you shal passe to remedies desiccatiues, & Cicatrisents composed of decoction of Plantine, Solanum, Bursapastoris, of each a little, and boyle them in Smiths water, thereafter straine it throgh a cloth, & put to it a little of Terra sigil. or Vitrioli Albi, or Albi Rasis w a little of syrop of Absint. Somtimes the kidneyes are offended, the which if so be, they remaine so without any curing. These be for the most part the simptoms that happen to this disease, the which are both maligne, cacoethick, and difficult to heale. Yet the generall sicknes doth not alwayes follow. There happeneth oftentimes vehement dolor in the parts affected, for the which euacuat the body, and vse liniments anodius of Axungia humana, Auseris, & Galline, *ana vnc. 1, ss. Hidrarg. preparati drag. 3, fiat linimentū.* Also a Cataplasme of *Medulla Panis Triticin Lacte cocti*, and diuers others of lyke vertue, after the method

composed

compoſed: as yee ſhall heare more at large in my fore-named Chirurgerie Treatiſe of Remedies for the ſame.

The fift Chapter. Of the carnoſitie or excreſcence of fleſh that happeneth in the wand or yeard.

THIS which wee call carnoſitie, is an excreſcence of the fleſh, which groweth in the conduit of vrine, or channell of the wand or yeard, the which happeneth by reaſon of ſome vlcers, or excoriation in thoſe parts, cauſed by acrimonie of humor and vrine: the which corrodeth and vlcereth the paſſage of vrine in men, & the necke of the matrixe in women, of the which come moſt grieuous ſickneſſes, and oftentimes death, if that the learned and skilfull Chirurgian giue not the better order for the curation hereof, which ſhall conſiſt in remedies vniuerſall and particuler, as alſo medicaments Cathareticks, which be moſt propper for the conſumption of the fleſh. Yet in the applying of the ſame, there muſt be good iudgement vſed, by reaſon that the parts about it be ſoft and delicat, and ſo eaſie to excoriat, alſo very ſenſible and dolorous. For this cauſe, firſt of all we muſt well conſider if the Caruncle be olde or recent, for beeing old, oftentimes it happeneth that they be ſo hard that the medicaments cannot worke effectually. Then muſt the body be prepared by vniuerſall remedies, as yee haue heard in the former Treatiſe, becauſe the bodie being full of humors, the vſing of hote medicaments, ſuch as are the Cathereticks, make eaſily new fluxions on the part affected. Next, we muſt ſoften the carnoſitie inwardly, with iniections which haue the vertue to ſoften, as this following.

Take rootes of Althea, leaues of Mallowes, & wilde Mallowes, Parietarie, Mercuriall, and ſuch like. Make a decoction in water or milke, of the which make iniections in the yeard. Outwardly we make fomentations with the ſame decoction, adding to it fat Piggs, ſem. lini et Fenugreci, with a little of Spodium. Alſo in ſtead of the fomentation, make a Semicupium, wherein ye ſhall bathe thoſe parts a certaine ſpace, and dry them well afterward. Yee ſhall make an embrocation or linement of Axungia humana, Gallinacea, Ceruina, Vaccina, Vitulina, cum Gummis Galbani, Ammoniaci et Bilelij, et olei Lumbricor. Camomille, et Amygdalar. dulcium. That beeing done, apply the Emplaiſter of Vigo ſine Mercurio, in oleo Liliaceo, et irino diſſolutum, or in place of that, Ceratum Philippi, Philaggrij, or Dyalthea: ſo continue with theſe and ſuch like, till ſuch time the carnoſitie be ſoftened, and brought to the quality of the recent: the which beeing done, you ſhall haue a wax-candle for the purpoſe, rub it with a little of roſat Meſues, or ſyrop of dry Roſes, and minge therewith a little of the powder of Sabine. If that the candle may not paſſe, we vſe an inſtrument of Lead, made in the ſame forme, which may be put in more rudelie, alwaies being rubbed with Quickſiluer, cheefely in the part of the carnoſitie. In people that be robuſt, I haue vſed for the conſumption of the fleſh, roſat Meſues incorpored with a little of Sublimat, of the which I haue founde good ſucceſſe; alſo thys that followeth. Take a little of Orpiment, the ſhells of Eggs burned, the ſhells of Muſcles put into very ſmall powder, and mingle it with roſat Meſues, Cerat Galien, or a little of Oyle of ſweet Almonds. This remedy folowing is very good for tender people. Take Pompholix well waſhed with water of Plantine, mingle with the ſame a little of the powder of Sabine, and put on the little waxe-candle. If for the vſage of theſe remedies, dolor or inflamation doe happen, or if the carnoſitie be conſumed, yee ſhall vſe this water following, which is moſt excellent, both for the appeaſing of all dolors, and alſo for drying. *Rec. Albumin ouor. q. ſ. Agitentur diu, deinde excipiatur illa aqua, qua remanet, poſtea mitte aquæ Plantag. et roſ. bis tantum quantum ex ouis Camphora par. Viridis eris parum.* Theſe beeing ſo incorporat altogether, it ſhall be paſſed three or foure times through a cloth, and then put it vp in Glaſſes for your vſe. It is excellent for diuers things, but chiefely for the cicatriſing of theſe vlcers, which come of carnoſities. In the end of the cure it ſhall be requiſite to purge the body, to the end it may be well cleanſed of all the venim that may happen. So

by dealing theſe waies thou ſhalt haue good ſucceſſe. In the meane time you may doe well to vſe of my confection ſome ſixe or eight dayes, for it is moſt excellent and neceſſary for thys purpoſe, as I haue often proued.

The ſixt Chapter. Of the ſwelling of the bones, which are called Tophes and Nodoſities.

IN thys place I ſhall ſpeake of certaine tumors, which doe occupy the bones, commonlie called Tophes, or ſwelling of the bones. Theſe ſwellings for the moſt part be engendred of an humor pituitous, thicke, tardiue, and viſcous: ſoked in, not onelie in the parts neere the bones, but alſo in the proper ſubſtance of it ſelfe, ſometime on the Perioſt, which is the membran that couereth the bone. Sometimes, the bone dooth rotte, and then the cure is more difficult and long. Neuertheleſſe, whether there be corruption or not, you ſhall heare the true cure in few words. Firſt and formoſt, if you find tumor without corruption in the bone, and done by maladie, yee ſhall cure it after the generall method, and by the application of the emplaiſters of *Iohn de Vigo, cum duplici aut triplici Mercurio.* If it come by depoſition, and the tumor very great, it ſhall bee cured after this forme following. *Rec. Radicum Altheæ, Brioniæ, Cucumeris agreſtis, tenuiter inſciſar. et mundatar. an vnc 1, ſem. Folior. maluæ, biſmaluæ, Pariecarie, Mercurialis, et Enulæ Campanæ, an m. 1. Flor. et Folior Cammomillæ, et Meleloti, Roſar. et Anethi, an vnc, 2, Seminis Altheæ, lini et fœnugreci, an vnc ſem, fiat omnium decoctio in ſ. q. aquæ, quæ ſeruitur pro fotu, cum ſpongis, vel filtro ad ruberem vſque.*

After the fomentation vſe thys that followeth: *Rec. vnguenti roſ. Meſues, vnc 3. Fugitiui extricti, et preparati vt decet, drag, 6, Agitentur ſimul, et fiat linementum.* That being done, vſe the emplaiſter of *Ioh. de Vigo, vnc 1, ſem. Emplaſtri filij Zacchari, vnc 1. Argenti viui, drag. 3. fiat emplaſtrum extenſum ſuper aluten.* It ſhall be well done to mingle with it a little of Ireatum, as counſaileth *Francantianus.* Thus by the vſage of theſe remedies, with a iuſt forme of diet, the ſicke ſhall be healed perfectly. Nowe, if there bee corruption in the bone, notwithſtanding the vniuerſall cure which ſhall proceede, wee muſt come to another forme of cure particuler, whether it be in the legges or armes, in the crane, in ỹ noſe, or in the rooſe of the mouth. Take good heede to the corruption which happeneth in the noſe or mouth, by reaſon that thoſe bones are ſpongious of themſelues, & by that meanes doth eaſily corrupt and fall, and then the ſicke ſhall feele dolor, and ſpeake alwaies in the noſe. Alſo that which he taketh by the mouth, for the moſt part doth come forth by the noſe, ſpecially things that be licquid. Then for the curation of theſe corruptions, we muſt firſt diſcouer the bone, eyther by Raſor or medicament Cauſtick. Afterward, touch it with the Cautere actuall, or hote yron, or with oyle of Vitrioll, or of Sulfur, but alwaies the Cautere actuall is the moſt ſure. It worketh ſuddainly, corroborateth the part, and conſumeth the maligne humor, and doth in ſhort ſpace, prouoke the ſeperation and falling of the bone putrified: therefore for thys purpoſe wee muſt haue Cauteres of diuers ſorts, as ſome round, ſome inciſiues, ſome long, ſome pointed, ſome triangles, according to the figure of the bone. The firſt muſt be inciſiue, called Culteller, the next round or long, as ye ſhall finde expedient: and being made red hote, yee ſhall rub the bone, till ſuch time as ye perceiue the moſt part of the humiditie and putrefaction to be conſumed. This being done, you muſt apply medicaments anodines, and ſuch as haue vertue to prouoke the fall of the ſcarre, as things vnctuous, like as is Butter, yolkes of Egges, mingled with oyle of Roſes or Violets, or ſome vnguent ſuppuratiue. The ſcarre being fallen, it muſt be mundified with this remedie. *Recipe Therebint, Venetæ lotæ, vnc 4. Farinæ hordei, & Orobi an drag. 2. ſyr. de Abſitio, Mel roſ. an drag, 1, Myrrhe, et Ireos Florent. an drag. 1, miſceantur.* The part being clenſed, yee ſhall apply dry medicaments, the which dryeth without byting, and vſe of this powder that foloweth, the which is of great force: *Recip. Ariſtol. Myrrhe, Ceruſæ, Plumbini vſti ſæpiens in Aqua vitæ, loti an dragme 2. Pul. Oſtreor. combuſtor vnc. ſem. Terant tenuiſſime.* Thys powder is excellent, being put on the ſore. It cauſeth to ſeperate

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the rotten bones frō the whole: yet is it not the beſt way to pull the rotten bone by force from the whole, like as we doe in thoſe which are rotten becauſe externe, but rather let it fall of it ſelfe: notwithſtanding, forget not ſometime to ſhake the ſame, for by that meanes it will fall away the ſooner. You ſhall know when it will ſeperate by the comming foorth of the blood. Nature before it doth ſeperate the corrupted from the whole, engendereth a certaine fleſh vpon the whole bone, to the end that when the corrupted dooth fall, the ayre ſhall not alter the whole, the which is a great prouidence of nature. If it be long in ſeparating, it ſhall be well done to bore the rotten bone in diuers places, till ſuch time as yee ſee the blood to come forth at thoſe holes. Nature doth helpe by the tranſpiration, to engender that fleſh which cauſeth it to ſeperate the ſooner. For the generation of that which is loſt, the foreſaid powders be very good, if there be mingled with them ſyrrop of Roſes, or of Abſint: and after all is well regenered as it ought, you ſhall conſolide & cicatrice the vlcers, like as in all other vlcers.

The 7, Chapter of the Warts that come on the extremitie of the yeard, betwixt the prepuce and balanus.

THere happeneth oftentimes certaine little excreſſence of fleſh like Warts betwixt the gland and prepuce, of the which there are two ſorts. The one proceedeth of the venerian ſicknes, the other not: yet neyther of them both for the moſt part dollorous, but very much troubleſome, by reaſon of the great number of them. The cauſe of ſuch as are venimous is the euill indiſpoſition of women accompanied with ſome infection. Thoſe which are not venimous happen by hauing to doe with women in the time of their purgations, of the which happeneth not onely that, but alſo many other greeuous diſeaſes both to the men, & alſo the children, which are conceaued at that time, for eyther they become Leapors vniuerſally, or ſome particuler part, which we call Elephanciaſis particuler, or if this happen not, yet the child is alwayes ſickly, and of ſhort lyfe: for this and diuers other cauſes it was forbidden in the 18, Chapter of Leuiticus to vſe the company of women at that time. But to returne to our purpoſe for the curing of theſe parts, whether they happen of the venerian ſicknes or otherwiſe, we muſt firſt conſider whether they be recent and ſoft, or inueterate and hard, as ſomtime it happeneth. If hard and inueterat, they muſt be ſoftened by ſuch remedies as you haue heard in the Chapter of Carnoſitie, and being ſoftened, they muſt be conſumed with powder of Sabine and Ocre well puluerized with an Emplaiſter of Cerus and a little *Quickſilner*: being conſumed, vſe for the cicatrizing ſuch as you haue heard in Carnoſitie. Our Ancients, and chiefely *Aetius*, did cure them by cauſtick medicaments, the which are cruell, and not in vſe amongſt vs. I haue often cutte them with the ſheares, afterward conſumed them with powder Allumenus or water of the ſame, if they be very great, I knit them as well betwixt the perpuce and gland, as alſo without the prepuce. Touching which, I will recite a rare hiſtory, which happened to me in Paris in time of the laſt troubles. A certaine Noble man of Spaine hauing on the ſide of the prepuce exterieure, a creſſence of the quantitie of a great plum, and when the erection of the yeard was, it waxed as bigg as a tennis ball, ſo that hee could neuer accompany with any woman, in ſuch ſort that no Chirurgian neyther in Spaine nor Italie would take it in hand, at laſt he ſent for me, and after I had conſidered thereof, I vſed remedies reſolutiues for a time, but finding ſmall profit thereby, I did knit it in the preſence of Mounſier *Le Fort*, and Mounſier *Pineau*, Doctors in Chirurgie, and healed it with good ſucceſſe: after the ſame maner, you may cure all ſuch warts, which happen in any part.

The 8, Chapter of falling of the haire.

OFtentimes of this sickues commeth falling of the haire of the head, beard, and browes with great deformitie, for which we must giue order, both to take away the cause, and also to bring newe haire. The cause of this simptom is eyther that the aliment, wherewith the haire is nourished, is corrupted and consumed, or that the skin is dryed and pressed together, so that it may not ingender that aliment fuliginous, whereby the haire is ingendred and nourished. For the cure we must euacuat the euill humor generally through all the bodie, or at least of the parts affected, which may be done two wayes, to wit exterior and interior. Interior by masticators to prouoke spitting, as Pereter, Mastick, Pepper, after which we vse exterior medicines, to cause the head to sweat, by laying many clothes on the Patient, I find no remedie better for it, than by a hot house, or the reflex of heate which goeth from the fornis to the place where the head shall lye. If after euacuation the body be infected, there must be generall euacuation for that purpose, & herein you shall vse the decoction of Salsparill and Gaiac for the space of 15, dayes, with a little of my confection euery day, which is sufficient to euacuat the humor, which offendeth. After this prouoke newe haire where it wanteth, which may be done sundry wayes, yet somwhat painfull, for the which I will impart vnto you a very rare secret for growing of haire, and of great vallue, which I haue vsed in helping of diuers great men, when all their haire hath beene fallen, and within a short space it grew againe by helpe of this remedie, made after this manner. Take the rootes & leaues of Mallowes put of them in a still one bed, then a bed of Honney, and so forth, one bed of them, and an other of Honney, till the still be full. In the meane time you shall cut two or three Horseleaches small and mingle therewith, afterward distill all with a very soft fire, then distill that water againe in *Balneo Marie*, and let it stand in the Sunne the space of 15, dayes, afterward rub the parts most voide of haire with that liquor 5, or 6, times a day. Also this remedie is very well set downe by *Fumanellus*, which is, *Recipe apes crematas cum vellequæ commixtas et locum superponito.* Or this Vnguent. *Recipe apum vistarum, Adianti Vsti, Olei Rosati, quantum sufficit, et fiat Vnguentum.* Or this that followeth written by *Marinellus*. *Recipe cineris cicadarum vstarum, cineris apum vstarum, Olei Myrtini, vel Axungiæ, quantum sufficit, miste et fiat Vnguentum.* Or this, *Re. stercorum murium, et apum ana vnc. ss. Vnguenti Popaleonis vnc. ss. miste et fiat Vnguentum, de quo vngatur locus, sed prius remoueantur crines.* So by the vsage of these remedies, the haire shall easily come againe.

The 9, Chapter of Darters which happen in diuers parts of the body.

OFtentimes after the vniuersall cure of this sickues, there commeth in the face and palmes of the hands, feete, and through all the body certaine chaps and dry vlcers, which oftentimes are very large, and are commonly called Darters or Fissures serpiginous, which somtime be dolorious, other whiles not, y parts where they are, be more thicke and dry, than the nature of the place is, and in rubbing of the part you shall perceaue white things like beaten sugar. The cause of the which is a salt pituitous humor and chollerick, burnt by the intemperat heat of the lyuer ioyned with some venimous humor, which riseth in the part, as chaunceth to them, who haue vsed too hote medicines in the cure of the generall disease, or else because there remayneth some little portion of the venim in the body; the which is sent to the externall parts at such certaine times of the yeere, as the humor raigneth. For the cure heereof it is some-what hard, chiefely being inueterate, by reason that the liuer is affected, yet for the extirpation of the same, in so much as may be, we giue first order for the intemperie of the liuer, as wel by purgations and bleeding, as Apozemes and Opiats, or Conserues to corroborat the liuer and rectifie the blood. The particuler remedies shall be in things that soften with some astriction, like as water of Allom or Sublimate, or thys which followeth: *Rec. Aque Malu-*

arum,

Iuarum, Branci vrſini, Lapathi, an vnc ſs. aquæ Alcumiſtarum, vnc ſi. mixe all theſe well together, and rub the place affected.

As for that which is inueterate, we muſt vſe perfumes and lineaments after the forme yee haue already heard, hauing alwaies conſideration of the perſon and time, as yee likewiſe often heard before: for it is not onely ſufficient for the Chirurgian to knowe the remedies, but he muſt alſo know the way to vſe them, according as precepts of Arte doe commaund. For the ſame purpoſe thys vnguent following is very good. Take Goates Greace, Ceruſſe of Venice, or a little powder of Vermillion, and rub the parts. Notwithſtanding all theſe remedies, they are ſomtimes ſo difficult to heale, that we are conſtrained to vſe the generall remedy to bring them to a perfect curation.

The 10. *Chapter. Of vlcers in the mouth.*

THeſe vlcers and inflamations which come in the mouth and throat, happen by the motion of the venim to thoſe parts, and not by the vnguents, and perfumes, as ſome late Writers haue affirmed. Howſoeuer they happen, they muſt be cured after this manner following, which differeth ſomewhat from the curation of other vlcers, for we muſt in no wiſe vſe repercuſſiues, although there be ſome inflamation. Firſt, we muſt vſe anodine medicaments, as well to mittigate the great paine, if any be, which commonly happeneth through the acrimonie of the humor, as alſo to purge the groſſe humor, which cleaueth to the internall parts of the mouth, which augmenteth the vlcers. This ſhall be eyther done with milke, or decoction of Barley, mingling therewith a little ſyrop of Violets, which muſt be holden a certaine ſpace in the mouth, to mittigate the paine. Alſo the Muſſilages of *Maluæ, Althæ, Lini, Spilij, et fenugreci extracti in aqua hordei, parietarie, et maluæ*. Beware alwayes in the beginning to vſe things too much cleanſing, for it cauſeth dolor: ſomtimes by the great fluction the parts are ſo ſwolne by the aboundance of the humor, in ſuch ſort that the ſpirits are ſuffocated, and cannot ſhew them ſelues; whereby there comes often mortification and gangrene, which when it happeneth, we vſe aſtringent medicines, as *Decoctionis Hordei, Platage, Burſæ Paſtoris, Solani, cum Siro: Roſarum, et Violarum, Papaueris et Hyoſiami*, you may likewiſe vſe this decoction deterſiue. *Recipe hordei mundi Ma. 1, Buliant in ſuffiente quantetate aquæ ad conſumptionem mediæ partis, deinde addé mellis vel ſiropi Roſati, vnc. duas*, if the putrifaction be great and this remedy not ſufficient, we add vnto it a little Calcantum, Aegiptiacum: or this which followes. *Recipe Decoctionis, Hordei, Plantagenis, Pimpinellæ, Agramoniæ, Roſarum, an. lib. 1, deinde diſſolue mellis Roſati et Diamoron an. vnc. ſs.* And make a gargariſme, the vlcer being cleanſed, and the putrifaction ſtayed, we add Man. 1, of the hearb called Cauda Equina, to the decoction of Barly aboue ſpecified. *Aquæ Ferratæ et Plantagenis an. lib. ſs. Allumenis Rochei drag. 8, coquantur omnia ſimul ad codſumtionem mediæ partis*, and with this decoction waſh the mouth 3, or 4, times a day, then the vlcers beeing dryed and the ſimptoms ceaſed, you ſhall purge the body gently, becauſe that often times a little corruption remayning in the body the ſickneſs is reſediue, that being done we vſe perfumes of hearbs, like as you haue heard in the Chapter of perfumes, for that hath the vertue to expell that which is offenſiue, and alſo to corroborat the parts, and to cloſe the poares and cundits of the ſkinne.

FINIS.